BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

J. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

1 year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
If payment is not made in advance,.....3 00
Subscription received for a less term than one year.
Subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the expirement of a subscription year, till the expiration of
1 year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of a year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the paper gratis, for one year.
Money may be remitted per mail, post paid, at our risk.
Letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 11.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1855.....NO. 46.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,			$ 50
Do.	do.	2 insertions,		75
Do.	do.	3	do.	1 00
Do.	do.	3 months, without change,		3 00
Do.	do	6	do.....do.....do	5 00
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Do.	do	6	do...renewed weekly,	12 00
Do	"	12	do.....do.....do	20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Advertisements, upon which the number of insertion is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists and APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
Jan 9th, 1853 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.
Jan 1, 219-tf

C. FREEMAN. GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.,
C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., Boston,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.
GEO. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.
JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be puctually attended to.
[Jan. 20, 1854.

B. F. & A. J. GRADY,
GROCERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Office on North Water Street, next door North of the Custom House.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, Parasols, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those wishing it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

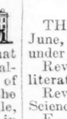
W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, NORTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-tf

DAVIS & BUNTING,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, North Water st., WILMINGTON, N. C.
Feb. 20.—25-tf.

N. F. BOURDEAUX,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the port of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

J. M. ROBINSON.
Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.,
HAS JUST receiving his fall supply of *warranted* Saws, Axes, Adzes, Hollow-ware, Pocket, and Table, Cutlery, heavy and Table Spoons and Forks, Pine Tea Trays and Waiters, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; a full ASSORTMENT of the *best* of Builders' Hardware; Mechanic's Tools of every variety, and warranted of superiority; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters,
[Dec. 2, 1853 13

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. S.
PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Filling over or under ditto, each, 75 00
Inserting a front tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
Filling a gold filling, *warranted permanent*, 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and rendered useful after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church.
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

C. I. OATES' HOTEL, WARSAW, N. C.
To the Traveling Public.

THE Subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to the public for former patronage, and asks the continuance of the same. He assures them that there shall be no pains spared in making them comfortable—that House shall be equal to any on the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad. Also, a Livery, with a sufficient quantity of tender, at all times—with good Hacks and Horses, for the accommodation of passengers, from Warsaw to Fayetteville, or any other place to which they may wish to be carried, in State. C. I. OATES.
Warsaw, August 14th, 1854 291-1t—50-tf

OFFICE TO MILL OWNERS AMD OTHERS.
THE subscriber has increased his number of workmen of the most competent that can be obtained. He can compete with any Machinist or Architect from North or South. He is prepared to take all jobs in the Machinist or Architect line, viz: fitting up Steam Engines, erecting Circular or Sight Saws, Foundering, Framing, and erecting Water Wheels, with Hotchkiss' or any wheels in use. All his work will be done on the most approved plans. He has correspondence with some of the best Foundries, and will furnish castings for any necessary castings, and have them ordered in the most convenient place. All persons who want work done in the above lines, would do well to give him a call, as he has had long experience in the business. He returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received.—
Address D. B. JOHNSON,
Machinist and Architect,
Pollocksville, Jones Co., N. C.
March 2, 1855. 26-tf

Buggy and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
THE BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, that having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to receive a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it prove defective in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☜ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $16.
Clinton, May 11, 1855—36-tf.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
Agent for the sale of Naval Stores, Timber, Lumber, &c.
ALL business intrusted to his care will meet with prompt attention, and the very best market prices obtained.
☞ Office near the Railroad.
May 25, 1855. 38-3m.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber, desirous of changing his business, offers for sale TWO THOUSAND ACRES of as good TURPENTINE LAND as there is in the State, within three to four miles of the Cape Fear River, and one and a half miles from the Cape Fear Academy. There is on the place a farm sufficient for a common family, a very good dwelling house, and all necessary out-houses. Also a Grist and Saw Mill on a small stream will be sold if desired; and two teams of fine working mules in connection with the above. Terms accommodating. Apply to the subscriber at Prospect Hall, Bladen County, N. C. JOHN S. WILLIS.
June 22, 1855.—[42-3m

LIGHT BUGGIES.
HAVE on hand several light Buggies, (with and without tops,) of my own manufacture, which I will sell on very reasonable terms. Please call and examine.
Feb. 9 23-tf W. J. CORNWALL.

WANTED.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow, by WESSEL & EILERS.
Sept. 1st, 52-tf

Fifteen Thousand Dollars worth of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at Wholesale.
HAVING purchased our entire stock just from the manufacturers, we are prepared to offer inducements to COUNTRY MERCHANTS equal to any establishment South of Boston. JONES & GARDNER.
Oct. 7, 1854. 181-tf

General Notices.

CARRIAGES.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture every variety of Buggies; also, light Carriages, which for neatness, strength and durability, are warranted equal to any sold in the State. The public generally are invited to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Feb. 9—23-tf. W. J. CORNWALL.

WAGONS.

I HAVE now, and shall constantly keep on hand, the very best materials for the manufacture of wagons. All persons in want of good Wagons may now depend on getting them of the best quality. All orders thankfully received for any of the above kinds of work. Repairing done as usual.
Feb. 9—23-tf W. J. CORNWALL.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forwarned against trespassing upon the lands belonging to the estate of John W. Hamilton, deceased, lying on both sides of the Wilmington & Topsail Sound Plank Road, three miles from Wilmington.
All persons found cutting wood, or otherwise trespassing upon said lands, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law, and a reward of five dollars will be given for sufficient proof against any responsible man, for having so trespassed. M. COSTIN, Adm'r.
Feb. 13. 136-3t—24-tf

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber wishes to obtain five or six Apprentices to aid him in the Machinist and Architectural business.—Any person or persons desirous to engage in the above business, would do well to apply early, as he has great experience in the business, and will give scientific and practical instructions. For further information address
D. B. JOHNSON,
April 6.—31-4m Pollocksville, Jones Co., N. C.

NOTICE.

ON TUESDAY, July 31st, 1855, the subscriber will be at the late residence of James M. Flinn, deceased, in the county of New Hanover, for the purpose of collecting the notes given at the sale of the personal estate of said deceased, and attending to other business connected with the estate, where those indebted to said estate, whether by note or account, are requested to attend and make immediate payment of the same, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.
June 15.—41-ts.] JAMES H. MEREDITH, Adm'r.

CARRIAGES.

WE HAVE in operation at Kenansville a Branch Shop, where we keep an assortment of Carriages, of our own make, and where reparing is done. We have also established in connexion with our Carriage Factory, the manufacture of Plantation and Turpentine Waggons. Also, Ryder's patent purchase Timber Carriage. With one of these carriages, one boy can load the heaviest sticks, and it requires but two thirds the team to haul. These Waggons are got up with Iron Axles, and of as good materials and with as much care as our best Carriages, and warranted to give satisfaction. Timber getters will do well to examine our Timber Carriages.
Orders directed to us, or left with J. Chesnut, Kenansville, or T. C. & B. G. Worth, Wilmington, will receive prompt attention. DIBBLE & BROTHERS.
Kinston, Jan. 29th, 1855. 22-12m

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

4000 ACRES of valuable Farming and Turpentine LAND, with the Turpentine STILL, STORE-HOUSE, GOODS, and STAND, known as BEATTY'S BRIDGE, in Bladen county, are offered for sale. The Store and Still will be sold either with or without the land; so that those who wish to engage in Mercantile operations or in distilling Turpentine will do well to apply soon to
BEATTY & BROTHER.
July 6, 1855.[—44-4t

NOTICE.

THE Committee for the examination of Teachers of Common Schools in the county of Sampson, will meet in Clinton on MONDAY, the 23d of July, and examine all who apply for certificates. Those having certificates will please present them when they come to be examined
ISHAM ROYAL,
July 5, 1855.—[44-3t *Sec'y of Ex. Com.*

Schools.

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.
THE FALL SESSION of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of July, 1855.
The course is thorough and extensive, embracing all the studies required for admission into our University.
TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Board	$50
Primary Department	$8 to 12
Academic	16
Collegiate	20

It is desirable that all persons, who intend to patronize this school, should have their sons or wards present at the beginning of the session, in order to be regularly classed.
For further particulars address
N. N. NIXON, Wilmington,
or JOS. M. FOY, Scott's Hill.
June 15, 1855.—41-8t

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,
Greensboro', N. C.
THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution, which has now been in successful operation for fifteen years, will commence on WEDNESDAY, 1st August.
The course of study is designed to be thorough and systematic, embracing everything necessary to a solid and ornamental education.
It is very important that pupils be present at the opening of the session. A few days absence at the commencement of the year when the classes are formed, and new studies entered upon, may embarrass the pupils for weeks
Catalogues containing the course of study, expenses, &c., will be forwarded on application to
RICHARD STERLING, Principal.
June 15, 1855—41-1y Greensboro', N. C.

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE.
WARRENTON, N. C.
THE exercises of this Institution will close on the 7th of June, and will be resumed on the 27th of the same month, under the direction of the following faculty:
Rev. THOMAS S CAMPBELL, President and Prof. of English literature.
Rev. WILLIAM H. CHRISTIAN, A. M., Prof. of Physical Sciences.
E. E. PARHAM, A. M., Prof. of Classical Literature and Mathematics.
Mon. V. BUSCH, Professor of Music and Modern Languages.
Miss E. A. LACEY, Assistant in Music, and Teacher of Drawing and Painting in all its departments, Fancy Work, &c
Mrs. S. D. CHRISTIAN, Assistant in Music and French.
Miss M. H. TAYLOR, Principal of Primary Department
Mrs. THOS. S. CAMPBELL, Matron.
A regular and *thorough* course of study has been adopted in order to graduation, and no efforts will be spared to promote the moral and intellectual welfare of the students. Pupils can enter at any time during the Session, and will be charged only from time of entrance.
Payments, one half in advance, and no deduction for absence after entrance, except in cases of protracted sickness.
A daily train of cars passes Warrenton Depot from Raleigh and Weldon, and there is an omnibus at the depot on the arrival of passengers to convey them immediately to the village, a distance of but three miles.
For further particulars, refer to catalogue, which can be obtained by addressing THOS. S. CAMPBELL,
June 1, 1855—39-tf President.

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.
THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3rd of January, 1855, and ends on the 3rd of June, 1855.
Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Prof. of Mathematics.
And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.
Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session, $50 00
Tuition in Primary Department, $10 00
Collegiate Department, $20 00
One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.
Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.
Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.
We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half; every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.
We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself.
WM. K. LANE,
President Stockholders.
Dec. 15, 1854. 15-tf

WILSON INSTITUTE.
MALE DEPARTMENT—Mr. E. W. ADAMS, A. M., with Assistants;
FEMALE DEPARTMENT—Mrs. E. W. ADAMS, with Assistants;
MUSIC—Miss A. M. FERRIS.
TUITION IN THE MALE DEPARTMENT:

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, per session	$7 00
English Grammer and Geography, with above	10 00
Higher Classes	12 00
" " with Languages	$15 to 20 00

TUITION IN THE FEMALE DEPARTMENT:
The same as in the Male.
EXTRA CHARGES:

On Piano	$17 00
Use of Instrument	3 00
On Guitar	17 00
Use of Instrument	2 00

The third session will commence on Monday, July 9th, 1855.
The buildings are large and commodious, the location healthy, the water pure, and the institution in a flourishing condition.
Board (everything included) can be had at from $9 to $10 per month, in good families. By order,
May 4, 1855.—35-3m B. H. BARDIN, Sec'y.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by
WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Snda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

General Notices.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.
IN EXECUTION of the trusts declared in a certain deed made by James M. Stevenson and Thomas C. Hooper, dated June 1st, 1855, by which the partnership property and effects of Stevenson & Hooper are conveyed to the undersigned, I will, on Monday, the 3d day of September next, offer for sale by public auction, unless previously disposed of, the tract of land—containing 50 acres—lying on East side of the Cape Fear river, about four miles below Wilmington, and adjoining on the South the tract known as Mount Tyrza, and the same on which is situate the STEAM SAW MILL in use by said Stevenson & Hooper.
The STEAM SAW MILL is furnished with an Engine rated at 45 *horse power*, having a 14-inch cylinder, 2½ feet stroke, making 70 revolutions to the minute, and running two of Page's first class Mills, with 50 feet carriages to each, and having *three* saws, two of which are 52 inches in diameter, and one 48 inches. It has two cylinder boilers, each 40 feet long and 42 inches in diameter.
The MILL HOUSE is two stories high, with engine and countershaft below; is 90 feet long by 45 feet wide, with a tin roof and smoke stack 24 inches in diameter by 45 feet in length. There are also on the tract of land, *two dwelling houses, a blacksmith shop*, and other necessary out-buildings, with a substantial and commodious wharf, which will hold 100,000 feet of lumber, and has 10 feet of water at low tide
The SAW MILL is now in good running order, and this, with all the other improvements on the land, are comparatively new, having been constructed during the past two years. JOHN A. SANDERS, Trustee.
July 13, 1855.—45-ts

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
I WILL OFFER at public Auction, at the Court-House, in Wilmington, on SATURDAY, the 28th inst., on a credit of six months, a NEGRO WOMAN AND HER CHILD, about eight years old, the property of the late Jeremiah Nixon. Both are very likely; the woman a good Cook, Washer, and Ironer.
NICHOLAS N. NIXON, Admin'r.
July 12, 1855.—[45-3t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Columbus County. } Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1855.
Dorcas Long, Reuben Long and others vs. Amos Rhodes. } Petition for Partition.
Mary Long vs. Dorcas Long, Reuben Long and Amos Rhodes. } Petition for Dower.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Amos Rhodes, the defendant in the foregoing cases, is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying the said Amos Rhodes to appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, to be held for the county of Columbus, at the town of Whiteville, on the 2nd Monday in August next, and plead answer or demur to the foregoing petition, otherwise the same will be heard exparte and a decree be rendered pro con fesso as to him.
Witness, N. L. Williamson, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Whiteville, on the second Monday of May, A. D., 1855. N. L. WILLIAMSON, C. C. C.
June 29, 1855. ($6 75) 43-6t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Onslow County.
COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, JUNE TERM, 1855.
BURR & ARNOLD vs. MOSES FEIGENBAUM. } Original Attachment.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington *Journal*, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said Moses Feigenbaum to make his personal appearance at the next term of this Court, to be held in Jacksonville, on the first Monday in September next, to defend the said suit, or Judgment final will rendered against him.
Witness, Jasper Etheridge, Clerk of said Court, at office, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1855.
JASPER ETHERIDGE, Clerk.
July 6, 1855.—[44-6t [Adv. $4 38]

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

FOR SALE,

A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of $200 per annum. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.
For further particulars, enquire of
Feb. 17.—24-tf] WM. H. LASPEYRE.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
WE are now opening an entirely new and beautiful stock of Spring Goods, which we are offering at greater bargains than ever before known in this city, and to which we most respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country.
Our stock of ladies dress goods is complete, and of the most fashionable style; among which may be found Muslins, Barèges, DeLanes, Tissues, Challys, French Cambrics and Ginghams; with 1,000 pieces of American and English Calicoes,—together with a full stock of Housekeeping and Plantation Goods, such as Sheetings, Shirtings, Towellings, Table Cloths, Tickings, Homespuns, Apron Checks, Negro Cloths, blue and white Spun Cotton, &c., &c. Our stock has been purchased since the recent great decline in prices for nett cash, and will be sold to cash buyers at a very slight advance on cost. We would inform our friends that we still adhere to the one price system, that we are willing to show our Goods, and that in no case do we urge a person to buy from us beyond their pleasure.
HEDRICK & RYAN,
April 12.—32-tf. Market street.

LAND FOR SALE, FOR CASH.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 546 of good TURPENTINE LAND, lying in Bladen county, one mile from South River, and two miles from a good Still. The land has on it 17,000 boxes, one year old, and round pines for 4,000 more. Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to give me a call. I also offer for sale, on a credit of six months, one team of fine MULES, four years old, well broke; wagon, harness, &c. W. A. MELVIN.
Cypress Creek, May 31, 1855.—39-8t

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 2d day of July, 1855, a negro man named "LOUIS," about 5 feet 6 inches high, would weigh 150 to 160 pounds, about 23 years of age. Had on when he left, a black homespun sack—had a black carpet-bag with him. Said negro was raised in Craven county, N. C., and may be making his way there, or perhaps will be lurking near the residence of his former owner, Mr. William Pugh, of Pitt county, N. C.
The above reward will be given for his return to me, or his lodgment in any jail in North or South Carolina, so I can get him. FURNIFOLD RHEM.
Georgetown, S. C., July 6th. 44-2m*.

STRICKLANDSVILLE MALE SEMINARY.
THE Stockholders of Stricklandsville Male Seminary are requested to meet at Stricklandsville, on the 27th of July inst., to transact important business.
July 6.—[44-3t. JACOB W. TAYLOR, Sec'y.

Religious Tests—Catholic Disability.

The sphere of our discussions is moral, religious and ecclesiastical. Beyond this we do not propose to extend our remarks upon the Eighth Article of the "American Platform." While presenting our readers with a summary of events making up the current history of the day, and which it behooves them to know, we have steadily recognized an implied covenant towards them, not to meddle with their politics, to cast not a feather's weight on either side of questions dividing them as citizens of the State. If on our part this covenant has not been faithfully kept, this we can say, with a good conscience, we have tried to keep it, and are ignorant of any infraction. And we shall keep it to the end.

No mawkish sensitiveness, however, shall prevent us from speaking out on a subject even with a political complexion, falling within our sphere. The proceedings of the Convention lately assembled in Philadelphia, whose platform is published in another column, were watched by us with great interest. Ecclesiastical matters were early introduced. An attempt was made, principally by Southern men, to throw them out. But the "Catholic test" was affirmed, and finally reaffirmed. "The Roman Catholic Church" is named distinctly. "Resistance" to it is propounded among the things *credenda* and the *agenda*. If we read correctly, every Catholic is proscribed. He may be an American—native, good and patriotic; he may stoutly and practically deny the power of the Pope in civil matters as an inference from the ecclesiastical Yet, for his religion's sake, he is barred "advancement to all political stations—executive, legislative, judicial or diplomatic." This is a *test* to which our religious principles and republican instincts, the spirit of our institutions and the liberty of conscience, as interpreted by the age, are all opposed. No party holding it, however excellent be other principles held in combination, may expect to pass before the conservative people of the United States, especially of the South. It cannot budge a step—it cannot stand with this millstone about its neck.

There are thousands of the best men of the old parties who sympathise in the movement for an essential modification of our naturalization laws, who see danger in the immigration of felons and paupers, and the power of unnaturalized persons, by voting in Territories, to shape the character of States; but they will neither pursue nor accept it upon conditions impairing religious liberty. If the two be disjoined, they go for the former; and in their ranks many of them of the naturalized. Former party attachments would be sacrificed to this end, but religious liberty never We are glad it is so. We rejoice to believe this sentiment is imbedded in the heart of the country. It proves our civilization a thoroughly Protestant one.

No one suspects us of Popish affinities. The "corrupting tendencies" of the Roman Catholic Church we take every occasion to expose and counteract. The Pope is a king as well as a priest, having his soldiers and his jails. His cardinals are ministers of state, of war, of finance. The organization has ever shown a tendency to political interference, and presented a difficulty in the application of religious toleration. But the difficulty has been solved, and this is the solution:

"The maintenance of the right of every man to the full, unrestrained and peaceful enjoyment of his own religious opinions and worship, and a jealous resistance of all attempts by any sect denomination or church, to obtain an ascendancy over any other in the State, by means of any special privileges or exemption, by any political combination of its members.

An open Bible, public schools and a free press are good defences against Catholics and Protestants; for all men love ascendancy, though all denominations have not equal instincts for it. If the Methodists ever so far forget their high calling and wander away from their foundation as to intrigue for special privileges, or form their members into political combinations, we hope they'll encounter "a jealous resistance." So of any other sect, denomination or church. If in their ecclesiastical character they stand about the ballot-box at the call of the highest bidder, mark him that bids, and apply to the sect so prostituting its influence a moral and local remedy.

Heretofore the religious element of the order was doubtful; in some places acknowledged, in others repudiated. Up to this authoritive declaration of the Convention the case did not address itself to us. Had the religious features been left out of the platform, we should now have nothing to say. There are principles set forth in it, challenging respect and assent, and doing honor to those boldly avowing them—as, the cultivation of a national and American spirit, the faith of compromise, reverential obedience to the laws, the Bible in common schools, and the unequivocal ground taken upon the constitutional rights and institutions of the South.

Beyond the principle involved, there are grave considerations of expediency. A misfortune has befallen the controversy as between Catholics and Protestants. Our opponents have suddenly been put at immense advantage.

The sympathies of a powerful party are unavoidably with them. Public speakers and journalists are becoming their apologist and eulogists. Invidious comparisons are drawn between Catholics and Protestants, in disparagement of the latter, and by those who have hitherto thought and acted otherwise.

A comparatively feeble sect has been elevated into undue importance. According to the representation of the census, in 1850, the Roman Catholic Church has but 1,112 churches which can accommodate only 621,000 hearers! Not *one-eleventh* of the number of churches belonging to the Methodist, scarcely more than *one-eighth* of the number of the Baptists, not *one-fourth* the number of the Presbyterians. It has not *one-thirty-third* of the whole number reported, while Methodist have more than *one third*, and the Baptist nearly *one-fourth*.

And this handful, a party aspiring to nationality proposes to *resist!*

If the General of Jesuits himself had been in council, he could not more effectually have devised a plan to weaken the Protestant and aggrandize the Catholic cause.

Should this platform succeed to the government, we shall be put back where England was before the act of Catholic emancipation. This is taking steps backwards—back of ourselves.

It gives Catholics the tremendous benefit of persecution. The cry will rally to any sect hosts of noble spirits, who otherwise would hold it in religious abhorrance.

Many who were hanging loosely by the skirts of Catholicism, and being gradually but surely disintegrated from its communion, are fired with new zeal and compacted by the sense of oppression.

The weapons of this warfare are not carnal. We acknowledge the kind intentions, but decline the alliance of politicians. It is burdensome. This controversy belongs to us—Protestant Christians, Protestant Churches, Protestant journals and societies, as such. We want no direct or indirect aid from Government in managing it, believing that if let alone, with truth on our side, we can bring it forth to victory.—*N. O. Christian Advocate.*

COL. WM. H. POLK, a brother of the late President Polk, former member of Congress, and who has held a diplomatic appointment abroad, is the American [know-nothing] candidate for Congress in the district in which he lives in Tennessee.

Baltimore American.

There is about as much truth in the above statement as there is in the impudent assertion, so extensively circulated by the know-nothing organs, that Major A. J. Donelson is the adopted son and heir of General Jackson. Col. Wm. H. Polk, the brother of the lamented President Polk, is not a candidate for Congress in Tennessee; but he is *the regularly nominated democratic candidate* for the legislature of that State in the district in which he has so long resided. Col Polk is as free from the taint of know-nothingism as know-nothingism is free from the bare suspicion of inculcating those principles which form the constituent elements of honest men, good Christians, and sound patriots.—*Wash. Union.*

"The Talk in the Camp."

We copy below an extract from a speech of Mr. Thomas H. Ford, of Ohio, delivered recently in Philadelphia. It has the true ring of fanatical insolence and aggression in every line, and is full of the idea first advanced by Giddings, and since repeated by Senator Wilson, that "the South could not be kicked out of the Union." At any rate, the North seems disposed to try the experiment, regardless of the result.

Exulting in the majority of numbers and federal denomination, abolition sees nothing now to deter it in its long nursed schemes of Southern destruction and humiliation. It looks back upon a long career of impunity, and forward to a future of complete triumph:

"You Southern gentlemen have said many pretty things about the Union. We, too, are devoted to this Union—first, last, and all the time; and we do not make slavery a condition precedent to our attachment to this Union, either. Can you say as much? Thank God! we of the West have higher, holier and more patriotic motives. We are devoted to this Union, because, ere long, by its perpetuity and advancement, we expect to become an Empire of Freedom everywhere! [Cheers, long and loud.] Every public demonstration I have attended here, patriotic gentlemen have attempted to turn into a Union saving machine, until I am sick of the endless prating about the Union—being fully satisfied that they say Union once and mean negro three times. [Laughter.] This Union, rest assured, is in danger. We of Ohio do not intend to go out of the Union, nor let anybody else do so. [Loud cheering.] And if you filibustering South Carolina gentlemen think of going out of the Union, please take a retrospective view of your past lives, and you will find this is not the first time you have tried to kick out of the traces. And if you make the trial, it will not be the first time you are kicked back! Remember, old 'By the Eternal' brought you up standing once, and we of the Central Northern States and Western States have determined to do so whenever necessary. [Applause.]

"The gentleman from Virginia asks if we are so devoted to the Union at the North, how it comes to pass that we return such men as Hale, Wilson and Chase to the Senate? I will answer him fully and fairly. It is the South that brought such men into notice politically. At the North, the continued agitation of the peace of the Union for the purpose of extending slavery, brings into notice the men at the North of giant intellect and moral force. Does he understand? A mote, like the gentleman or myself, floats very comfortably in a still and quiet atmosphere; but it takes the wild tornado to move the imbedded rock. That political tornado has been raised by yourselves—by your determination to extend by fraudulent and unconstitutional means the area of human chatteldom. Do you understand me, sir? Yes, we thank God we have such men as a Wilson, a Seward, a Sumner and a Chase—men, who knowing the right, have the nerve to contend for it; men of undoubted integrity and ability, whose patent of nobility comes from Heaven. And mark ye, gentlemen of the South, the days of flunkeyism at the North are numbered. The Northern flunkeys are all dead and damned! and if ever another one appears to your vision, rest well assured he is illegitimate. We have elected twenty one Representatives from Ohio, all pledged for the repeal of this Nebraska iniquity; and you will find when they arrive there you will have an accession of just twenty-one Hales and Wilsons on that question, with not a flunkey among them.

"We in Ohio do not threaten them with political death only; but have resolved that if they do not stand up for the right in opposition to the encroachments of the slavery propagandists, we will hang them high as Haman. [Long continued applause.] A gentleman from Alabama cries

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1855.

FOR CONGRESS:

Hon. WARREN WINSLOW, of Cumberland.

To the Voters of the Third District, and of the State generally.

We are now drawing to the conclusion of a canvass totally unexampled in the annals of political contests in North Carolina—one which has already produced more hard feelings and heart-burnings than any which has ever preceded it, and one which, we fear, may yet produce *still* more injurious consequences. Why is *this*? How has this state of things arisen, and where is it to end?

These are questions of deep and serious import. Questions which come home to the heart of every citizen who loves his country—to the heart of every Democrat who feels that the safety and prosperity of that country depend, under God, upon the continued maintainance of those principles of Democratic policy which have conduced her to her present high position among the nations of the earth.

This state of things has evidently arisen from the introduction of a new and *secret* element into politics—an element which separates the members of a particular order from their fellow-citizens, by the obligation of an oath—which, until recently, required of such members a denial even of the existence of such an order—which called upon them to refuse their confidence and the right-hand of fellowship to their nearest neighbor and oldest friend at the South, while it leagued them in the bonds of political brotherhood with the fanatics of the North. This new order imposed upon its members the necessity of concealment with all its inevitable hypocricies, so galling to honorable minds, while it allowed them to pass as whigs or democrats, while they were really bound by oath to a party which professes to have arisen upon the ruins of such parties. What *could* result from all this but evil and evil continually. The estrangement of friends—the destruction of confidence between man and man, and a resort to shifts and evasions of which the members themselves must have been heartily sick. The Philadelphia Council did two things. It promulgated a platform which the whole Northern portion of the order "spits upon;" and it also allowed each member of the order to acknowledge his own connection with it. But its real *business* is still transacted in *secret* Council, and the only public meetings are for the purpose of roping the *people* into endorsing the movements made in secret Council by sworn members.

But again, this new party, order, or secret society, which purports to have arisen upon the ruins of others, contains in its so-called principles, or motives of action, elements which have always given cause for dissensions, and even bloodshed. The cardinal principles of the new order, if principles they can be called, are consolidation—the Union being placed in their platform as the *paramount* good, above the Constitution and the rights of the States;—religious intolerance and the proscription of men on account of their birth place. The history of the world, from the earliest ages, has shown that politics and religion cannot be mingled with impunity. They never have been, and they never will be. And indeed, so deeply did the framers of our federal government feel upon this subject that an express amendment was made to the constitution to prevent Congress from making laws at all on the subject of religion, and our constitutional convention swept the last remnant of religious intolerance among Christians from the fundamental law of North Carolina. Will the voters consent to be led into a course opposed to the principles of the Constitution of the Union and of their own State, at the dictation of a secret, oath-bound, night-assembling order of Northern parentage? It cannot be.

Are they willing to surrender the State to a secret despotism, which, in accordance with the 8th section of the 8th article of its State Constitution, assumes the right to call up and try a member of the Legislature who refuses to sacrifice his oath under the Constitution to the behests of the State Council, and the same with the members of Congress, we suppose. And a member of the order who twice neglects to vote for the nominee of such order is to be *expelled*, published as a traitor and a perjurer, unworthy the notice of good men. Why, the much-talked-of Inquisition could not compare with such an engine of tyranny and oppression, attempted to be set up in the middle of the 19th century, in the midst of the freest people on God's earth.

To our readers, in and out of the district, more especially our Democratic readers, we would seriously put the question, are you, or *can* you, be prepared to assist in building up such a tyranny as this, by supporting the nominees of a party which has introduced such an element of discord and demoralization into political contests—which threatens the peace of the country—the freedom of religious belief, and the enjoyment of vested rights.

Why should Southern Democrats desert their own party? Why should Southern men, of any party, go into a "Third Degree" with a party which, without exception at the North, fuses with Free Soilism, to put down an administration whose devotion to the constitutional rights of the South has awakened the ire and brought down the denunciations of Northern fanaticism. On what point have the rights of the South suffered since the election of President Pierce? We hear clamor—Andrew Jackson Donelson did not get a foreign mission, and somebody else did not get something else, that's the explanation of the whole fuss.

The Democratic party in this district held a convention in Clinton, on Tuesday of Sampson Superior Court. That convention was fully attended, and its choice fell upon Warren Winslow, Esq. of Cumberland county—a sound democrat and a gentleman of acknowledged ability and high character, whose talents will reflect credit upon the district. The convention was open and above board. The doors were held back to the walls. Mr. Reid is the K. N., or as he *calls* himself the "American candidate." The convention, council, or whatever it may be called, which brought him out, met in an old brick house in Elizabethtown, secretly, silently, with the doors closed and under oath. This is the real state of the case. Mr. Reid was always and at all times a candidate for something while in the democratic ranks. In the K. N. ranks, of course he keeps to the old business. The ruling passion strong in death.

Judge ye between these parties and their candidates. Ye who have thoughtlessly or innocently gone into or been led into this K. N. snare, we ask of you to pause and reflect, and after reflection to act—come forth, assert your position as FREE-MEN of North Carolina. Cast behind you all secret mid-night conniving isms, and come out like men for the good old Democratic party.

To our Democratic friends we would say a word or two. Don't be lulled into false security. You have an active, unwearying, unscrupulous opponent to contend with. Give some time to your cause and your principles. It will never do to rely simply upon strength. There is nothing without labor. A short time of good spirited exertion, and we will achieve a victory which will crush this anti-republicanism to the ground, and, when the excitement of the day is over, give cause for rejoicing to many of those even who are now deluded into staying in the Know Nothing ranks.

"Foreign Paupers and Criminals."

This is another of the cant phrases so much in vogue with those who seek to rise to some sort of notoriety by the abuse of a weaker class in the community or a less popular religious denomination. By the frequency of its repetition and its invariable use in all cases when reference is made to emigrants or naturalized citizens, an evident intention is betrayed to convey the impression that of such are these mainly composed. That such is not the case, the common sense of every observer, as well as the statistics of the country, will bear abundant testimony.—That of the cases coming before the judicial tribunals an undue proportion is furnished by foreigners we fully admit—that the proportion of pauperism among them is greater than among native citizens is equally certain. This is assuredly the view at first sight, and the showing is therefore unfavcurable to the emigrant. But we think that some further consideration is necessary to a full understanding and appreciation of the case in all its bearings, and that when this consideration has been bestowed, the outcry raised against foreign born citizens will be found possessed of a much smaller foundation in fact than most people are aware of.

In the Northern Cities as New York, Philadelphia, Boston, etc., there are thousands of the laboring community hanging, and always hanging, upon the very verge of want, living from hand to mouth; barely able, when in full work, to support their families, and when thrown out of employment by some of the revulsions of trade, or disabled by sickness or accident, without any capital to fall back upon. Unless assisted by friends or connections, they must starve or be assisted by the public. The friends or connections of the emigrant are generally in the same sphere of life with himself, and however strong the will, the power to assist him is wanting. Now, every body who has travelled North knows that the most laborious and unremunerative employments are filled by emigrants—they must work and they do work at mere labor, for which the compensation is not sufficient to support them, and provide a fund to meet accidents or contingencies. They form the great laboring class, that class from which the step to absolute want is smallest, and their pauperism is in nine cases out of ten involuntary. If they were taken away and their plan as hewers of wood and drawers of water, supplied by the natives of the soil, it is extremely doubtful whether the case would be materially changed. It is the invariable result of the relations of labor and capital, subject to the fluctuations of trade, and unregulated by any definite system, as it is at the South. By labor or labor-work we have meant, of course mere unskilled, labor—not mechanical ingenuity, although even that is more or less affected.

Now, as for criminals and criminality. There are several kinds and degrees of these. As for excluding the hardened sinner, the regular jail bird by any civil disabilities, of course that is nonsense, since he don't care a straw about any such thing. Nor would a heavy capitation tax keep such out. The fancy man can always get or steal money enough to pay any tax imposed. But, as we have said, there are several kinds of criminals. There is Tim Rooney who plied spade and wheel-barrow at building the New Haven Railroad, for, perhaps, five dollars a week. Well Tim, perhaps, gets a small potion of whiskey down his throat, and knocks somebody down, or somebody knocks him down, and he becomes a "foreign criminal." The President or Agent of that road over-issues stock to a fabulous amount and lives in style—he swindles the widow and the orphan—he destroys public confidence—he makes a panic, the effects of which are felt throughout the country, and which we, here, feel even now—a panic which paralyses Internal Improvement throughout the land—which throws the honest hard-working sons of toil out of employment and deprives their wives and children of bread. There are other criminals in this world besides Tim Rooney, and those like him. There are those who, if not "foreign paupers" live in great style by making paupers of others—by beggaring the widow and the orphan, and spreading panic and distress throughout the land. The Schuylers and the Tuckermans, and hundreds of others like them, would no doubt have taken great pleasure in fawning upon an English Lord or a French Count, or their valets passing as such, while they would sneer in choice phrase at Tim Rooney, as a foreign pauper and criminal, even though their own operations had created the crash that threw the said Tim out of work—made him a pauper, or induced him to take the drink under the influence of which he knocked somebody down and became a criminal.

What then? Are we to denounce the whole body of American merchants and business men because some monstrous villainies have been discovered of men who have figured largely in their ranks. Are we to set them all down as Schuylers and Tuckermans, and so forth. By no means. By no means. We know that the body of the country is sound. Its business men honest, conscientious and enterprising. It will not do to denounce classes because some are bad. Not even the apostles of our Saviour could stand that test, for one of them was a traitor and betrayed his master. Neither should citizens of foreign birth be denounced as a class for the faults of a few. Even among emigrants their peculiar faults and failings are as much the result of circumstances as of anything else. Nor, after all, do we think that naturalized citizens will be found universally, or even generally, the foolish, ignorant persons that some self sufficient people would represent them.

Unfortunately, there is too much of pain, and poverty, and want, and wickedness in this imperfect world of ours. We all have our failings and our short-comings, and a sense of this ought to be sufficient to make us judge charitably of others. A proud and generous people will deal fairly in this matter. They will see exactly to what this talk about foreign paupers and criminals amounts. They will see that crime is not confined to the poor laboring emigrant, but is one of the failings of weak human nature. If Tim Rooney, the Irishman, knocks somebody down, Mr. Schuyler, the "great financier," cheats thousands. There are a great many ways of sinning, and really we think that the unpardonable part of the emigrant's transgression is that they don't sin *respectably*. Mayor Wood, the great New York reformer, took into his head to have every female arrested who attempted to walk in Broadway and some other streets, after a certain hour at night, without a male escort, and his very intelligent police arrested several respectable maids, wives and widows, hurrying home from work, or on account of other business, and had them exposed next day among the abandoned nymphs of the *pave*. About the same time the great reformer received information of the existence of an Assignation house, in the most fashionable part of the Fifth Avenue, among the very cream of the Upper Ten. The information was found to be correct. It was found that over twenty ladies of the "First Families," went there, and some thirteen gentlemen of do. do. The keeper of the house was cautioned, and the secret of the fair sinners sacredly kept. They were *respectable*. The great thing in this world is to sin *respectably*. Schuyler and Tuckerman and hosts of others never see the inside of a prison, nor do their names figure in Court, but let the poor laborer get drunk and knock somebody down, and he's up, tried and in the tombs before you could say Jack Robinson.

There are good and bad among naturalized citizens, and there are none of them as good as they ought to be. But who is? Is it fair or right that they should be condemned and sneered at by implication as paupers and criminals without a chance of defence? It is not, and we feel certain that the American heart will revolt against any such attempted condemnation. Men will be judged as they are found to be, and not otherwise, and we feel confident that the sweeping, indiscriminate and malignant denunciations against citizens of foreign birth, will, upon examination, exhibit no foundation but in the bad heart, or weak head of the utterer.

"In time, the whole affair will pass away, all but the odium it will entail upon its originators and promoters, who, haply of the Kenneth Rayner and Ned Buntline order, are too insignificant to be long remembered, even as *objects of contempt*.—*Wilmington Journal*.

We put this impudent declaration of an impudent, unscrupulous print on the record. This is the style, oh! honest, independent citizens of New Hanover, Brunswick, Bladen, Columbus, Sampson, Duplin, and all the counties of North Carolina, in which the Wilmington *Journal*, edited by an alien born, has the audacity to speak of the great American party to which hundreds of you belong! Are ye all of "the Ned Buntline order?" Are ye all "too insignificant to be long remembered, even as *objects of contempt*?"

[*Wilmington Herald*.

We put *this* whole precious piece on record as a refreshing specimen of the style of warfare indulged in by the *Herald*. We put it on record as a glaring attempt to misrepresent the plain meaning of the words used by us, as well as to excite a personal prejudice against ourselves.

Where or when have we alluded, in the language attributed to us, to the people of the Cape Fear who have been led into the new order? *Nowhere. Never.* We *have* alluded to the broken-down demagagues like Kenneth Rayner, Ned Buntline, and others of that order, or, if you choose, stamp, as its originators and promoters, and this is the plain, obvious, unmistakeable meaning of our words. Many good and true men, we feel assured, have been drawn into it without reflection. The great body of the people are always right in their intentions, and pure in their motives; and God forbid that we should ever so far forget ourselves as to place them for a moment, even in thought, upon a level with such men as Rayner, Butline, Wilson, Hale, and other of the originators and promoters to whom we refer.—We address ourselves plainly, openly and fearlessly to the great heart of the people, however, in our opinion, a portion of them may, for a time, be misled, with a full confidence in the ultimate success of the great principles we advocate.

An all-wise Providence ordered our birth in another land, and until we have learned to rebel against, or be ashamed of, the dispositions of an overruling power, we can see no cause to be ashamed of this fact. Those who choose to place the act of Providence to our account, and attribute what *it* has done as a fault, can settle this matter with their God, if they really believe in one, or with their consciences, if they have any. It is none of our business. We *are* an American citizen—a citizen of North Carolina. Circumstances have made us an editor, our own convictions a Democrat, and while we continue to occupy the position of a Democratic Editor, we shall do our duty as such fearlessly, faithfully, and to the best of our ability. Not swerving from our course one jot or one tittle, one line or one hair, to please any little, proscriptive clique, or its scurrilous organs, or to avoid the abuse of any opponent who may see fit to try to injure us by a resort to *such* weapons. Weapons to which those who felt any confidence in their cause, or in their own ability to maintain it, would never condescend to resort. Such abuse every *true* Democrat must expect.

SHERIFF'S ELECTION IN CHARLESTON.—On Monday of last week, Col. Carew, formerly one of the proprietors of the Charleston Mercury, was chosen Sheriff of Charleston district, by a majority of between eight and nine hundred, over Mr. Kanapaux. Both candidates were natives of Charleston, and Mr. Kanapaux was also the son of a native, while Col. Carew's father, although a very good citizen, was, according to the Know Nothing cant of the day, "a furriner," having been born in Ireland. Col. Carew himself, had once been a Chatholic but had changed, we have no doubt from conscientious conviction, while Mr. Kanapaux remained a Catholic from conviction, it is to be presumed, equally conscientious. Col. Carew, with a zeal more ardent than graceful, has joined the Know Nothing order, to denouce and proscribe those who profess the religion of his own youthful days, or who, like the author of his own being, first saw the light of day under a foreign sky. Col. Carew was elected mainly upon the issue of religion, we suppose, a matter with which as politicians, we do not feel either the right or the inclination to interfere, save to regret its introduction as an element in political contests.

GENTLEMEN:—Allow me the liberty, through your columns, of correcting your informant as to the remarks of Mr. McLaurin last evening, at the meeting. I do this not by way of reply to your comment, but to set the matter right before the citizens, and let them judge who made the uncalled for remarks on that occasion. Mr. McL's remarks were in substance, if not verbatim, as follows: "The people of Wilmington *knew nothing of this law*—there was no *notice given*, but it was forced through the Legislature by an under-hand drill, and that by the *tool* of a party. The first information the citizens had of the passage of such a law, was the notice heralded from the *Herald* office a few days after the adjournment of the Legislature. The *Journal-man* knew nothing of it before that notice appeared." Which called for an explanation from me; how far it went to satisfy the minds of the citizens, I leave to those who heard it to determine. If Mr. McLaurin, or any person who wished information relative to the passage of the law alluded to, they could have obtained it by asking for it. It is true I did not have an opportunity of addressing the citizens, nor of the usual interchange of opinions necessary to make known generally my views on the various subjects which were like to engage the attention of the Legislature and result to the interest or prejudice of my constituents, but, so far as I had an opportunity, I did so very freely, and spoke of this very matter.

My political teachings being of that particular cast, which, when conscious of being right, assumes the responsibility in proportion to the emergency of the case, I acted fully up to it, and am now willing to abide the result.

Very respectfully yours,
D. MACMILLAN.

We publish the above communication from Mr. McMillan as an act of justice to him, it being a matter to which we have referred, and in which he is concerned. We would only correct one mistake—the term "Journal-*man*" was not used by Mr. McLaurin. The associate editor was present, and distinctly recollects this. It still does seem to us that the real point of Mr. McL.'s remarks, as quoted by Mr. McMillan, was that the bill had not been brought to the notice of the people before its passage, and *not how* it was brought before them after that.—However, the thing is past, and so let it rest. The last thing in the world we would voulantarily do would be to continue any personal difficulty or bad feeling, and nothing can give us greater pleasure than to find ourselves mistaken in regard to the existence of such things.

THE FIRST DISTRICT.—An intelligent gentleman from the first district informs us that the Democrats there count with the utmost confidence upon an increased majority for Mr. Shaw, who can hardly fail to beat his K. N. opponent over 500 votes, notwithstanding Kenneth Rayner has taken the field as apostle-general, and is to speak in Weldon on 20th. Messrs. Rayner, Miller and others, are so scared and anxious, that they think it necessary to double teams upon the Democratic Candidates in several of the districts, having little confidence in the standard-bearers they have pushed forward, and still less in the power of their organization to enlist the sympathies or gain the support of the people of North Carolina.

THE RAILROAD MEETING LAST EVENING.—We understand that the meeting last evening was addressed by Geo. Davis, Esq., and A. H. VanBokkelen, Esq. Some remark of the latter gentleman elicited a reply from Mr. McLaurin, which called for an explanation from Mr. VanBokkelen. In the course of Mr. McLaurin's remarks, he alluded to the fact that the first intimation in regard to this authority to subscribe, which the people of Wilmington received, was the announcement through the *Herald* that it had become a law. Mr. McMillan was called out and made a fair speech until he got to that portion of Mr. McLaurin's remarks having reference to the subscription bill. The point of Mr. McL's remarks, was not that the announcement of the passage of the bill had been first made in the *Herold* or in any other paper, but it was that the announcement of the passage of such a bill was the first thing that the people knew of such a law at all. Mr. McMillan seemed to think that some importance was given to the first appearance of the announcement in the *Herald*, while the *Journal* did not have it. That was all wrong.—The real difficulty was, that the people of Wilmington had never been once consulted about the matter *before* its passage. It mattered very little through what channel it reached them, *after* that event. The thing was *done;* and not until it was done did the people of Wilmington know anything about it, as they had a *right* to have known *all* about it, and as Mr. McMillan *ought* to have let them know whether he liked or disliked the "Journal-man," who certainly did not receive, nor indeed expect to receive information from Mr. McMillan during the session of the Legislature, although he *did* receive documents, telegraphic despatches and letters from other members—members from other counties as well as this, and even from other sections. Neither we nor any of our friends have either felt, cared for, or complained of this or that man's neglect. It matters little or nothing to us. But in matters of public concernment the thing is different, and the people, which means not two or three, but the *whole*, have a right to expect and demand information of such things *before* they are done, not *after*, when it makes no difference.

The "Journal-man" seeks no controversy. The proprietors of the Journal are perfectly aware of the attempts made to get up a prejudice against them and injure them, but they had hoped that such attempts would not have been obtruded upon a meeting of citizens gotten up upon such an occasion. The Journal has endeavored to do its duty in this matter, to place the points and arguments fairly before the public, as they always shall do in every case where they may feel called upon to express opinions, or to state facts, and they state nothing which they do not believe to be facts. The leading friends of this subscription—Mr. VanBokkelen and others—have advocated it and electioneered for it openly, fairly, honestly and earnestly, as they have a right to do. If some unguarded expression of Mr. VanBokkelen, last evening, not intended, we know, to be offensive, brought forth a rejoinder, that is not our matter. When the Commissioners, in accordance with the demands of the community, consented to recede from four hundred thousand to two hundred thousand, the editor of this paper promised to vote for it and he will, and no personal allusions—no attempts to injure him—shall make him recede from a position so taken. We can only regret that it should, by some, have been made the occasion of dragging in things and persons that had no connection with it, or that its success should have been jeopardized by such unwarranted movements. Other gentlemen also spoke on the occasion, as we learn.—*Daily Journal, 18th inst.*

☞ We publish in another part of to-day's paper the Constitution of the State Council of Know Nothings, or, as they now term themselves, "the American Party," and we ask for it the candid consideration of our readers of all parties and persuasions. We invite especial attention to the 2nd section of Article VIII., establishing the dictatorial power of the State Council over the Legislature, and the elections to be made by the sworn representatives of the people, as also to the 8th and 9th sections of the same article, showing the tyranous authority exercised over the judgment of members who are to repremanded, expelled and posted, as perjurers for disobedience. In fact the whole affair is worthy of serious consideration.

☞ The voting Wednesday passed off quietly and with comparatively little excitement, though upon the whole the vote cast is larger than had been anticipated. The vote in favor of subscription is very decisive, being more than five to one; 531 *for* to 103 against subscription.

Even those opposed to the subscription must feel that since it *has* been carried, it is best that it has been carried by so decisive a vote, which cannot but add greatly to the moral effect of the movement outside of Town by evincing the confidence of the people of Wilmington in the work. We hope that this will not be without some effect along the line, in stirring up those who have been "waiting for Wilmington."

The time has now come for private subscriptions to show themselves. Real estate is bound for the town subscription when made, or for the bonds issued to meet such subscription. Let all the other classes, who, although not interested in real estate, will receive equal and, it may be, more direct benefits, come forward also.

To the counties along the line, we would say—*move*, as Wilmington has moved. Subscribe, and we feel confident that you can mainly do your share in labor and materials.

DEATH OF LORD RAGLAN.—This poor old General has at length gone to his account, another victim of the disease which has already swept away so many of his soldiers. We really think that he was, while living, entitled to claim the position of the best abused man in Europe. Thousand called upon him to resign, but the general impression was that he would "die first," and he did. What change his death, and the appointment of General Simpson in his place, will effect, we are unable even to guess. The war, we suppose, will go on. Indeed, that has passed beyond the control of mere individuals. The Emperor of Russia died and the war went on as usual. Lord Raglan has died and the war goes on. One British ministry went out and another went in, and still the war goes on, and, unless some revolution should cut matters short, every prominent actor, Louis Napoleon, the Emperor of Russia, and all the rest included, might die and still the war go on. It is a war of traditional policies and interests which must, sooner or later, have come into collision, and the events occurring must work out their own solutions.

THE DISCUSSION AT KENANSVILLE.—We learn by a gentleman just from Kenansville, that a discussion took place there yesterday, between Messrs. Reid and Winslow, before a large and respectable audience of the freemen of Duplin county. Mr. Reid made his usual speech. Mr. Winslow's effort was exceedingly able, and so far as the almost universal judgment of the audience was concerned, it was a complete triumph for Mr. Winslow—as evinced by the applause with which his remarks were greeted, and the feelings upon the subject exhibited by the crowd. Mr. Reid was cheered to his work by the applause of *one* gentleman, supposed to be the correspondent of the *Herald*, who, "solitary and alone" kept "the ball in motion."—*Daily Journal, 18th inst.*

Town Subscription.

The vote of the people, Wednesday, on the subject of authorizing the Commissioners to subscribe $200,000 to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, resulted as follows:

For the subscription	531
Against the subscription	103
Majority for subscription	428

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The steamship Arago from Liverpool, with dates to July 4th—four days later than previously received—has arrived.

At the time of her departure from Liverpool the cotton market was dull; prices have declined one-eighth pence, on some grades. The sales of the three days ending the 4th July, amounted to 19.000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and 2,000 to exporters.

Breadstuffs were dull and lower. Consols 91¼ a 91⅜.

The news from the Crimea was unimportant.

Lord Raglan's death is announced in the English papers.

The Africa arrived out on the first of July. The Tennessee arrived on the third.

The frigate Amphion, while reconnoitering near Sweaborg, ran ashore. The forts opened a fire upon her, which the Amphion returned, and blew up a large Russian powder magazine, and did other damage.

It is reported that the English have destroyed Nustradt. The remaining portion of Kertch was also destroyed by fire on the 14th.

The Odessa and St. Petersburgh telegraph line has been finished.

The King of Belgium will shortly visit Queen Victoria.

The Sunday Trading Bill caused an assemblage of 100,000 persons in Hyde Park, on Sunday, 1st July. The Police was assaulted, and persons in carriages were hooted at. A number of disorderly persons were arrested.

An extra session of the French legislature was opened on the 2d of July. Napoleon made a speech stating that important questions at home and abroad had prevented him from going to the Crimea. The new French loan is stated to be three quarters of a million of francs.

Lord Raglan died from the effects of a severe and protracted attack of dysentery. His body will be embalmed and sent home for interment.

The latest intelligence from the Crimea represents the condition of the allies as eminently critical. The weather continued warm, and the cholera was making sad inroads into the ranks of both the French and English.

Another desperate battle was daily looked for.

The Russians were in excellent spirits, and look forward to the ultimate issue of the campaign in their favor with the utmost confidence. They experience no difficulty in obtaining supplies.

No further fighting had taken place since the repulse of the 18th of June.

From Austria and Prussia we have nothing new. Both powers were disbanding their troops on a liberal scale, and are daily showing their partiality for the Czar in the pending struggle.

There is an intense and all-pervading excitement throughout France and England in regard to the critical condition of affairs in the Crimea. A large number of additional troops are to be sent from both countries forthwith.

Later from Cuba—Ravages of the Fever.

NEW ORLEANS, July 12.—The steamer Grenada arrived this morning from Havana, bringing dates to the 8th instant.

The Crescent City left on the 8th inst., for New York, and the El Dorado was to leave on the 10th, for New York, for the purpose of repairing. The communication between New Orleans and California would thus be interrupted by the withdrawal of the El Dorado.

The Captain-General of Porto Rico was dead, and the yellow fever was said to be playing sad havoc there as well as at St. Jago.

Sugars were nominal and freights dull at 5s lower to Europe.

The health of Havana was unusually good, the fever only prevailing at St. Jago and the interior.

The Americans celebrated the Fourth of July in an appropriate manner.

Sugars were dull, holders asking too high. White 8¼a10; yellow 7¾a8¼. Molasses was firm at 4 rials. Lard unchanged. Flour $16 50. Freights had declined full 5s per ton since last quotations. Exchange was dull.—Philadelphia 3¾a4¼.

From Central America—The Treasury Extension.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Gentlemen of distinction who have reached here from Central America, report that two-thirds of that country will enthusiastically receive Col. Kinney.

Ground was broken this afternoon for the erection of the extension of the National Treasury building.

Supreme Court.

The following opinions have been delivered by the Court since our last report:

By NASH, C. J.—In the State v. Cain, from Bladen, declaring that there is no error in the record and proceedings in the Superior Court. Also, in Parker v. Dunn, from Montgomery, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Moore v Fuller, from Rockingham, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Mann v. Kendall, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Jackson v. Fulton, in equity from Surry, dismissing the bill.—Also, in three cases Mary J. O'Neal pl'ff. judgment for defendants in each.

By PEARSON, J.—In Hassell v. Griffin, from Washington in equity, dismissing the bill. Also, in Strayhorn v Cheek, from Orange, reversing the judgment.

Also, in McKee v Wilmington & R Railroad, from New Hanover, affirming the judgment. Also, in Hairston v. Hairston, in equity, from Stokes, directing an account—the property under Peter Hairston does not come into the account.

By BATTLE, J.—State v. Williams, from Rockingham, declaring that there is no error in the record and proceedings of the court below. Also, in Grist v. Wright from Robeson, affirming the judgment.—Also, in Watson v. Nash, from Robeson, affirming the order for quashing the proceedings, but reversing the order for the writ of re-restitution. Also, in Watson v. McEachin, from Robeson awarding a *venire de novo*.

By NASH, C. J.—In *Doe ex dem* Gause v. Perkins, from Brunswick, affirming the judgment. Also, in Ritter, in equity v. Stutts, from Moore, referred to the master. Also, in Davis v. Lanier, from Martin; judgment for $673 57. Also, in Mayo v. Whitson, from Orange, affirming the judgment.

By PEARSON J.—In *Doe ex dem* Gibbs v. Benson, from Hyde, reversing the judgment and directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in State *ex rel.* Shutter v. Perkins, from Pasquotank, *venire de novo*. Also, in Ashe v. Johnson, in equity from Orange, reversing the decretal order and directing the injunction to stand until the final hearing. Also, in Roberts v. Roberts, in equity, from Cleveland, dismissing the bill.

By BATTLE, J.—In Ray v. McMillan, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment. Also, in State v. Bordeaux, from New Hanover, declaring that there is no error in the proceedings of the Superior Court. Also, in Brock v. King, from Robeson, directing a new trial. Also, in Muse v. Kelly, in equity, from Moore, dismissing the bill.

From the Cleaveland Express

THE DIVISION.—The result of the recent American National Covention is known. The party, unable to agree upon the Slavery question, very properly divided. The Northern delegates withdrew, issued an address to the people, and took steps preparatory to holding a Convention of the order, in the Northern States. This is what we desired, and we rejoice that it has been brought about thus early in the existence of the party. Our opponents may flatter themselves that the party is ruined because it is divided—but the delusion is short-lived. Absolved from all connection with the South, relieved from the obloquy of a slavery alliance, free from even the suspicion of pro-slaveryism, it will *unite the anti-slavery element of the North*, and sweep locofocoism from every free State. Instead of being weakened by division, we are to-day stronger than ever. Every free State will be with us, Even New York, which was misrepresented in the Convention, will join the Northern phalanx, and help to consign Pierce & Co. to oblivion. *As for the South, we care but little*—but if we are not mistaken, the Order will defeat the Administration there. That is of little consequence, however, except so far as it may go to show that the Southern people agree with us on the subject of Foreignism.

The above is from the Cleaveland Express, one of the leading organs of Northern Know Nothingism.—It speaks for itself. We commend it to the attention of the Southern members of the order.

[From the Boston Post.]

Irish Antecedents—No. VI.

Testimony and Example of Washington.

The Boston Bee is particularly fond of quoting a garbled extract from Washington's official order, in support of nativeism, and as implying a want of confidence in his alien soldiers. Washington's sagacity and experience certainly constituted him good authority upon this subject, and, as we have no objection to accommodate the Bee with its choice of weapons in this controversy, we shall give it Washington's testimony and example to its heart's content.

It is well known that several of Washington's most trusty agents and confidential advisers, during the revolution, were natives of Ireland, and that his favorite corps, "the Pennsylvania Line," was composed principally (five-sixths) of Irishmen. This corps was raised by order of congress, in 1775, and its commanders, Wayne, Irving, Thompson, Stewart, Meylan and Butler, all Irishmen, were among the first officers of the continental army who received their commissions from Washington. They were his chief reliance in every enterprise of difficulty or danger; and, during the terrible ordeal at Valley Forge, when the Connecticut troops, being starved to desperation, threatened to desert their standard, his last resort was to call upon the Pennsylvania Line to quell the insubordination. It was upon this occasion, while casting about for some alternative to retrieve the sinking fortunes of his country, that Washington remarked, in allusion to a district of Virginia settled almost exclusively by the Irish, "Place me in Rockbridge county, and I'll raise men enough to save the revolution." Meylan's celebrated Irish dragoons, which formed a portion of the Pennsylvania corps, and who participated in every important engagement where Washington commanded in person, he always took with him wherever he went, to superintend the operations of the army in the north or south. Their commander was also aid-de-camp to the commander-in chief.

His confidence in the Irish leaders of the revolution may be inferred from his placing Gen. Knox first in command of the ordnance department, and his selection of Gen. Montgomery to head the expedition against Canada. During the presidency of Washington the former was appointed secretary of war.

Col. Fitzgerald, Washington's favorite aid-de-camp, though an alien and an Irishman, has found an enthusiastic biographer in Washington's heir, Hon. George Washington Curtis. "He was an Irish officer," says Mr. C., "in the old Blue and Bluffs, the first volunteer company raised in the south, at the dawn of the revolution, and commanded by Washington." He was appointed to the staff in 1778, and rescued his chief from impending death or captivity at the battle of Princeton, when, in an agony of excitement at the reluctance of his army to charge upon the enemy, he rushed to the front, and spurred his charger almost into the ranks of the British, who levelled a deadly volley at his person. "Thank God!" exclaimed the noble Fitzgerald, when he saw the hero saved, "Thank God! your excellency is safe;" "and," he adds, "I wept like a child, for joy." This brave officer, except when engaged in executing his confidential missions, was always at the side of Washington, whose friendship for him is illustrated in many recorded incidents of that memorable period.

General Clark, born in Pennsylvania, of Irish parents, was another confidential agent and personal friend of Washington, who stationed him at important points, whence he derived information of him, through the medium of Colonel Fitzgerald, of every movement of the enemy. In a letter to General C., from head-quarters, in 1777, he says, "I can put more dependence upon having accounts regularly and expeditiously forwarded by you than by any other;" and in a letter to Congress, in 1778, he acknowledges the "great services" which Clark has rendered him and the country and warmly recommends him to the regard of the federal authorities. He was also auditor of accounts for the continental army.

General Hand, another Pennsylvania Irishman, originally an officer of the famous Irish Brigade, fought with the "Line" in most of their Revolutionary battles, with marked distinction at the hands of Washington, who appointed him adjutant general in 1781, and afterwards nominated him to the same office in the peace establishmenr in 1798.

General Sullivan, Stark, and Ried, with McClary, who fell at Bunker Hill, were the Irish contributions of New Hampshire to the list of revolutionary heroes. The three former were held in high estimation by Washington, who detailed them for many important and responsible enterprises, and their services in the middle states, New Hampshire, Vermont and Canada are too well known to be recounted.

"Mad Anthony" Wayne, the idol of the army, who figured so conspicuously in the campaigns on the Delaware, in '77, '78, and fought at Brandywine, Schuylkill, Germantown, Monmouth, Stony Point, and Bergen Neck, was a genuine Milesian. Next to Lafayette, Washington regarded him as his most valuable coadjutor, and, for his bravery, publicly tendered him special thanks in behalf of Congress. He was the companion in arms of Col. Butler and his five sons, of whom Lafayette remarked, that "when he wanted anything well done, he got a Butler* to do it."

"The father of the American navy" was John Barry, a native of Wexford, in Ireland, an early friend of Washington, at whose solicitation he entered the American naval service. He commanded the first man of war (the Lexington) ever fitted out by the United Colonies, and was the first to launch their flag upon the Atlantic ocean. He was commissioned as captain in 1775, and the next year, having captured many British storeships and intercepted the enemy's supplies, he received Washington's public thanks, and the rank of commodore, being the first naval officer upon whom it was conferred. He was the naval preceptor of Truxton, Porter, McDonough, Murray, Dale, Decatur, and Stewart, all Irishmen by birth or parentage, and all afterwards ornaments and commodores in the American navy. When Lord Howe sought to corrupt his integrity with a vast bribe, and the offer of a British ship of the line, Barry replied that "he had devoted himself to the cause of his adopted country, and not the value or command of the whole British fleet could seduce him from it."

In the face of these stubborn facts, the know nothings flippantly assert that Washington had no confidence in the fidelity of his alien supporters, and that the influence of adopted citizens has always been adverse to the liberties and interests of this republic.—Suppose Gov. Gardiner, or some other representative of modern nativeism, could have approached Washington, at the head of his Pennsylvania Line, his South Carolina, Virginia, and New Hampshire brigades of Irishmen, and surrounded by his alien staff, and his Irish, Scotch, Welsh, French and German subordinate generals; and suppose this know-nothing commander-in-chief of the M. V. M. had there remonstrated with him upon the impolicy of tolerating foreigners in the American service, and set before him the k. n. dogma, that military organizations composed of individuals of foreign birth, or extraction, are dangerous to the liberties of the country.—What astonishment and indignation would have been depicted upon the countenance of the Father of his Country, at this monstrous assumption; and with what scorn would he have repelled both the vile calumny and its author. Could his venerable shade but address the degenerate leaders and pitiful dupes of this know-nothing delusion, he would tell them that, had it not been for Irish military organizations this never could have been a free country, and that such are the strongest bulwark of our national defence.

But let Washington speak for himself. Let us have his own well-considered, unprejudiced words, uttered three quarters of a century ago, from the presidential chair, after a vast experience had enlightened and matured his judgment, when he had no personal ambition to gratify, and addressed "To the Roman Catholics in the United States of America"—

"As mankind become more liberal, they will be more apt to allow, that *all those who conduct themselves as worthy members of the community are* EQUALLY *entitled to the protection of civil government.* I hope ever to see America among the foremost nations in examples of justice and liberality. And I presume that your fellow citizens will not forget *the patriotic part which you took in the accomplishment of their revolution, and the establishment of their government; or, the important assistance which they received from a nation in which the Roman Catholic faith is professed.*"

Is know nothingism an evidence of this increasing liberality? or do the American people need to be reminded of events which Washington predicted they would never forget?

ARGUS.

* Butler was one of the Kilkenny clan which settled in Pennsylvania, Carolina and Kentucky, and who were the progenitors of Gen. Wm. O. Butler, of the latter State, and Pierce Butler, member of the U. S. Senate from S. Carolina.

KNOW-NOTHING CONSTITUTION.

Constitution of the North Carolina State Council.

ADOPTED JANUARY 18TH, 1855.

ARTICLE I.

SEC. 1. This body shall be known by the name of the NORTH CAROLINA STATE COUNCIL; and shall be composed of delegates appointed by the subordinate Councils as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. A person to become a member of any subordinate Council in this State, must be twenty-one years of age; he must believe in the existence of a Supreme Being as the Creator and Preserver of the Universe; he must be a native-born citizen, a Protestant, either born of Protestant parents, or reared under Protestant influence; and not united in marriage with a Roman Catholic.

SEC. The State Council shall be composed of two delegates from each subordinate Council in the State, to be appointed at the first regular meeting of the same, that shall be held after the first day of October in each and every year, whose term of appointment shall continue for one year; provided, that this provision shall not affect the tenure of office, until the first day of October, 1855, of any member of the present Council; and provided further that an appointment may be made at any regular meeting of the subordinate Councils to fill vacancies.

SEC. 4. The State Council shall be vested with the following powers, viz:

It shall be the chief head and authority of the Order in the State of North Carolina, subject to the requirements of the National Council. It shall have power to establish term and explanation pass words for the State, and subordinate Councils in the State, and such other secret work as to it may seem necessary. It shall have power to exact from the subordinate Councils, annual or quarterly statements as to the number of members under their respective jurisdictions, and also as to all other matters it may deem essential for full and necessary information. It shall have the sole power of forming and establishing subordinate Councils in the State, and of granting dispensations or charters for the same—provided, however, that when the State Council is not in session, the President thereof may grant such dispensation—and provided, further, that no dispensation or charter shall be issued hereafter for the formation of a subordinate Council, unless the application therefor be signed by at least thirteen full degree members of this Order, who are in good and regular standing. It shall have the power to decide on a case of punishment in case of a dereliction of duty on the part of its offices or members.

SEC. 5. The State Council shall hold its regular annual meeting on the third Monday in November of each and every year, at such place in the State as may be agreed on by the same at the preceding regular annual session—provided, however, that the President of the State Council may convene the same at the city of Raleigh, at any time he may think the interests of the order imperiously require it.

ARTICLE II.

SEC. 1. The officers of the State Council shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Marshal, Chaplain, Inside Sentinel, Outside Sentinel, and such other officers as the State Council may see fit to appoint from time to time; and the Secretary, Treasurer, and Sentinels shall receive such compensation for their services, as the Council may determine.

ARTICLE III.

SEC. 1. The President shall preside when present. In his absence the Vice President shall preside; in the absence of both the Council shall elect a President *pro tem.*, and the presiding officer may at times call a member to the chair, but such appointment shall never extend beyond one day.

SEC. 2. The President shall preserve order, and see the Constitution and the laws to be strictly obeyed by all the members. His decisions upon all points of order shall be obeyed, unless reversed on appeal. He shall have the casting vote in all cases. He shall sign all orders on the State Treasurer for payment of money, and all other documents requiring his signature. He shall fill all vacancies in State offices, until the next regular annual meeting of the Council. He shall transmit the ritual records or other secret matters of the Order, to proper officers of the Subordinate Councils—and exercise general supervision over the Order throughout the State, according to its Constitution, Laws and Usages.

SEC. 3. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the State Council; file all documents connected therewith; preserve all books and papers belonging to the same; and have the custody of the seal of the same. He shall receive all monies due to the *State Council*, and pay over the same to the Treasurer; attest all orders drawn on the Treasurer for monies appropriated by the State Council, and examine the accounts of the State Council with the subordinate Councils. He shall attest all dispensations and orders of the State Council, and when directed, summon all members to attend its special meetings. He shall transmit an annual report of the affairs of the Order, in North Carolina, to the President of the National Council. He shall conduct the whole literary correspondence of the State Council, and attend to such other clerical business as the State Council may direct. He shall be entitled to receive such services such compensation as the State Council may, from time to time, determine upon, not exceeding the sum of $500 per year, and shall give bond and security as the State Council may require.

SEC. 4. The Treasurer shall have the custody of the funds of the State Council; keep accurate accounts of all monies received by him from the Secretary, and pay all orders drawn on him by the President and attested by the Secretary. He shall keep his accounts regularly posted up in a book, to be for the purpose, at every regular session of the State Council, and submit them to the same, or to a committee appointed for that purpose, together with a written report setting forth in detail the actual condition of the Treasury. He shall give bond and security as the State Council may require from time to time require, and in a sum not less than double the amount he will probably at any one time have in his hands; and he shall receive such commission for his services as the State Council may direct, not exceeding the sum of $100 per annum.

SEC. 5. The Marshall shall obey the orders of the President in the government and proceedings of the Council; shall present officers elect for installation, receive and introduce delegates and visitors, perform such other appropriate duties as the State Council may direct.

SEC. 6. The Chaplain's duty will be to open the sessions of the State Council with prayer, and to lecture before the Subordinate Councils, as may be consistent.

ARTICLE IV.

SEC. 1. All officers of the State Council, provided for by this Constitution, (except the Sentinels, who are to be appointed by the President,) shall be elected by ballot, at the regular annual meeting of the Council.

SEC. 2. A majority of the votes cast shall be necessary to an election to any office.

SEC. 3. In all sessions of the State Council, forty members shall constitute a quorum, for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE V.

SEC. 1. The State Council shall hear and decide all questions of appeal from the decisions of Subordinate Councils, and may establish a form of appeal.

SEC. 2. The State Council shall have power to levy a tax upon the Subordinate Councils, for the support of the National Council, to be paid in such sums and at such times as the National Council may determine. It shall also have power to levy a tax for the support of the State Council, to be paid at such time and in such manner as the State Council may determine.

ARTICLE VI.

SEC. 1. The delegates to the National Council shall be elected by ballot at the regular annual meeting of the State Council, in November.

ARTICLE VII.

SEC. 1. The State Council shall have power to adopt all such by-laws, rules and regulations for its own government, and also for the government of the Subordinate Councils, as it may deem necessary for uniformity and the general good of the Order, not inconsistent with this Constitution, or the Constitution of the National Council.

ARTICLE VIII.

SEC. 1. The political powers of the State Council are limited to the re-election of candidates for State officers, to be supported by the members of the Order—which selections may be by ballot, or viva voce, as the Council may decide; provided, however, that in the selection of a candidate for Governor of the State, the State Council may, at its regular annual meeting next before the election for such offices, either make the nominations itself, or call a convention of the Order in the State, at such time and place as the State Council may decide, for the purpose of making such nominations—and in case of the calling of such convention, the Subordinate Councils shall be represented in such convention, as according to the provisions of this Constitution they are to be represented in the State Council, and subject to the same manner and proportionate strength in casting the vote.

SEC. 2. In the selection of candidates for all offices to be filled by the General Assembly, the following method shall be preserved, viz:

For United States Senators, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Comptroller, Superintendent of Common Schools, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, Attorney General and Solicitors, and all other offices now provided, or hereafter created by law, whose appointment devolve on the General Assembly, a majority of the State Council shall decide upon the candidate to be supported by the Order.

SEC. 3. In the selection of candidates for Congress, the subordinate Councils in each district, shall each select three delegates, who shall meet on the second Monday in May, of each year in which the Congressional elections take place, at the places fixed by law for comparing the votes in the said District, and proceed to select the candidate for that District.—A majority of all the delegates from all the subordinate Councils in each and every county, shall cast the same number of votes the said county is entitled to members in the House of Commons in the State Legislature—a majority of the whole number of votes cast being necessary to a selection; provided, however, that in those Congressional Districts the delegates shall meet at the county town in such county, instead of the place designated by law.

SEC. 4. The selection of candidates for members of the General Assembly, shall be by the subordinate Councils in the following manner, viz: For members of the House of Commons, for Sheriff, Clerks of the County and Superior Courts, County Solicitors, and all other officers elected by the people or the County Courts, if there be but one Council in the County, the Council shall make the selection by the vote of the majority—if there be more than one Council in the County, then each Council shall select one delegate for every thirteen members, not counting fractions in the same, and when delegates from the several counties shall have met at such time and place as may be agreed upon, the majority shall make the selection; provided, however, that where there is more than one Council in a county, the Council at the county seat shall have the power to appoint the time and place for the assembling county convention for the nomination of candidates, and calling general meetings of the order in the said county, for the good of the same. In the selection of candidates for the State Senators, the same rule shall prevail, except that the delegates from the Councils in the Districts where the District is composed of more counties than one, shall meet at such time and place as may be agreed on by them, and then and there make the nomination.

SEC. 5. In the election of candidates for Mayor, or Intendant of towns, and of Commissioners for the same, the subordinate Council in such town shall make the nominations by ballot; and in those towns where the several wards vote separately for Commissioners in the same, the candidates shall be nominated for one ward at a time, instead of nominating the whole Board by general ticket; a majority of the whole number of ballots cast being necessary to a choice.

SEC. 6. In the selection of candidates for electors of President and Vice President, the subordinate Councils in each Electoral District, shall each select three delegates, who shall meet at such time as the good of the Order may require the ticket to be formed at the places fixed by law for comparing the votes in such electoral District, and proceed to select the candidate for Elector in that electoral District. The same rules, regulations and *provisions* shall be observed, as to the place and manner of making the selections, as are provided for the selections of candidates for Congress.

SEC. 7. In all nominations herein provided for, whether by the State or subordinate Councils, the vote shall be by ballot.

SEC. 8. Members of this Order who shall fail to sustain the nominations for the same to office, shall be dealt with in the following manner, viz:—A member of the Order who shall merely fail to vote for the candidate of the Order, without voting for any one else, shall, for the first offence, be reprimanded by the President, in the presence of his Council; and for the second offence, shall be expelled. Those voting against the candidates of the Order, or who allow themselves to run as opposition candidates against the same, shall be expelled. Members of the Legislature who shall refuse to support the nominees of the State Council, for offices to be filled by the General Assembly, shall be reported by the President of the State Council to the subordinate Council to which such member may belong, to be dealt with; provided, however, that in all these cases here provided for, every such recusant member shall, before being dealt with, be duly notified to appear before the Council, and be heard in defence—and if three-fourths of the Council then present, shall suppose that the recusant member has acted ignorantly, or from a want of a full appreciation of his obligation, the Council may, by a vote of three-fourths, excuse him, upon the promise that he will not so offend again.

SEC. 9. When a member is expelled by any one of the Subordinate Councils, the same shall be notified to the President of the State Council, with the name, age, and occupation of the person expelled—and the President of the State Council shall immediately notify every Subordinate Council in the State. The person so expelled to be thus published as a perjurer and traitor, unworthy the notice or regard of good men: and the President of the State Council shall keep on hand blank notices printed, for immediate use.

ARTICLE IX.

In the decision of all disputed questions that may arise in the State Council, the vote shall be taken *per capita*, unless a call for a division by counties is seconded by one-fourth of the members present—in which case the vote shall be taken by counties, a majority of the delegates from the Subordinate Council or Councils in each county represented, casting as many votes as the said county is entitled to members in the House of Commons of the State Legislature. In the decision of all questions, the vote of the majority shall prevail. This method of voting shall equally apply in the election of officers of the State Council, and to nominations for political office or place.

ARTICLE X.

SEC. 1. For the entire work of the Order, including Ritual, the Constitution of the National Council, the Constitution of the State Council, and the Constitution for Subordinate Councils, each Subordinate Council shall pay the sum of five dollars; and for every dispensation and charter for opening Councils, the applicants therefor shall pay the sum of three dollars.

SEC. 2. Each Subordinate Council shall pay an annual contribution of 25 cents for each member under its jurisdiction, one half to be paid into the Treasury of the State Council semi-annually, to be paid over by the Secretary to the Treasurer of the State Council; provided, however, that the Subordinate Councils may be exempt from the payment of this contribution, such of its members as they may suppose it would bear heavily upon.

ARTICLE XI.

No alteration or amendment of this Constitution shall be made, unless proposed in writing and signed by at least seven members of the State Council, submitted at least one day before its adoption, and afterwards concurred in by two-thirds of the members present.

Officers of the North Carolina State Council.

PRESIDENT,
B. F. PRESCUD, Raleigh.
VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN M. MATHEWS, Elizabeth City.
SECRETARY,
W. H. HARRISON, Raleigh.
TREASURER,
E. L. HARDING, Raleigh.
MARSHAL,
S. E. PHILLIPS, Raleigh.
CHAPLAIN,
REV. JAMES REID, Louisburg.

HOW HAPPENS IT?—How happens it, when "a soldier of the war of 1812" dies, that no soldiers attend his funeral save those companies composed almost entirely of foreigners? At the funeral of John Lee, yesterday, (says the Albany Knickerbocker,) not a single Hindoo company in town was represented; and yet John Lee served through the whole of the war of 1812, and met with an honorable discharge at the end. Again, we ask, where were the Hindoos?—those immaculate young men who are always "fifing about patriotism, public-spirit, and all that sort of thing."

Bank of Wilmington.

The following is the letter of Stephen Wallace, Esq., declining the Cashiership of this institution. We understand that the present subscription to the Bank amounts to $260,0000:

WILMINGTON, July 12th, 1855.

COL. JOHN MCRAE, *Pres't Bank of Wilmington*—

Dear Sir:—After returning to you and the Directors of the Bank of Wilmington my sincere thanks for the kind offer made me in tendering to me the Cashiership, I beg leave to reconsider the partial acceptance thereof made by me on yesterday.

I have had to-day a conference with the Directors in whose service I am, and so strongly are they opposed to my leaving them that I have consented to remain.

I hope this determination will not seriously incommode your arrangements. With my best wishes for the welfare and prosperity of your institution,

I am very respectfully yours,
S. D. WALLACE.

For the Journal.

MR. EDITOR:—It appears to be a delight and a pleasure for the Know-Nothings to make misrepresentations. It appears to be their policy to use deception and disregard the truth. Indeed their statements of the discussions between Messrs. Winslow and Reid have proven so; and any one, after having heard those discussions, to join the dark-lantern, midnight order, must have either lost all reason, or had none before. I must admit that there are some high-minded, honorable men who are Know-Nothings; but take it as a general thing, and in nearly every instance, misrepresentations appear to be their aim and their delight. For instance, look at the charges made against Mr. Winslow. Those charges, I am happy to say, have been proven to the satisfaction of every Democrat as false. But the Know-Nothings at Faison's Depot, would have us believe (after having heard the proof to the contrary,) that Mr Reid's vilest assertions were the truth, the whole truth, and nothing else but the truth—that every word which fell from his lips was as precious as so many diamonds. What slick, oily tongues are theirs—what cunning—what deception they can use. To hear them, (or at least, the special reporter of the Herald, at that place,) language would be inadequate to describe the glowing colors and beautiful scenes of Know-Nothingism. They would have you believe that it is an order sent from Heaven to rescue *erring* man from degradation and shame—to save him from the fawning imps of hell. But all this fine array of misrepresentations crumbles and falls before the mighty power of truth. For what a gross error they commit when they pretend to claim a majority in Sampson. It is all mere talk, for old Sampson is ever awake to her rights and interests. They also claim six hundred in Duplin; but if Mr. Reid gets the half of that, I will be greatly mistaken. But what is more singular, after their boasting and *blackleg braggadocia*, they do not expect Mr. Reid to be elected. But, I suppose, after all their fine descriptions and glowing misrepresentations, they see that they are doomed to an ignominious defeat. After the result in Virginia, the truth has again flashed across their minds; especially those who are not lost to all sense of honor and integrity. Mr. Reid is a doomed, a downcast man! He will die a political death!! His name and fame will be buried in oblivion!!! Joy go with him!!!! Peace be with his ashes!!!!! SAMPSON.

July 16, 1855.

☞The Germans have produced some very excellent remedies for various diseases. Among which may be specified "Dr. Hoofland's Celebrated Bitters," for sale by C. M. Jackson, and used with remarkable success in Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and a general derangement of the Stomach. The Sunday Dispatch says of this medicine:—"We feel convinced that in the use of the German Bitters the patient does not become debiliated, but constantly gains strength and vigor to the frame- a fact worthy of consideration. The Bitters are pleasant in taste and in smell, and can be administered under any circumstances, to the most delicate stomach. Indeed they can be used by all persons with the most perfect safety. It would be well for those who are much affected in the nervous system, to commence with one tea-spoonful or less, and gradually increase. We speak from experience, and are, of course, a proper judge. The press, far and wide, have united in recommending the German Bitters, and to the afflicted we most cordially advise their use.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, and C. & D. DUPRE, Druggists.

July 12, 1855.—2. 3-2wd&w

NOTICE.

☞THOSE who are indebted to me individually, or to JOHN DAWSON & CO., will please call and pay, on or before the 20th inst., if not many will be sued to June Court, balance to September Court, as further indulgence will not be given, having made business arrangements elsewhere, so I will require all my capital. All sums under $100, if not paid immediately, will be put in the hands of proper officers for collection. JOHN DAWSON.

May 3, 1855. 35-t1a-204t1a

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS.

The Merchants, Distillers, and Dealers in Naval Stores, have unanimously agreed not to purchase TURPENTINE or TAR from the Inspectors, from and after the first of June next. I respectfully offer my services to you as Agent or Broker for the sale of your produce; the brokerage or charges for selling will be paid by the buyer. Amount of sales remitted by mail or as you may direct.

W. C. HOWARD, Produce Broker.

REFERENCES:

O. G. Parsley, President Commercial Bank,
T. H. Wright, " Cape Fear " } Wilmington and
John Dawson, } New Hanover
Miles Costin, } County.
Owen Fennell,
Chas. Henry,
Johnson, Chesnut & Co., Clinton, } Sampson County.
William Faison,
Patrick, Murphy,
Owen R. Kenan,
J. M. Middleton, } Duplin County.
Jere Pearsall,
Col. C. D. Hill,
H. N. Howard,
T. G. Sellers, } Brunswick County.
D. L. Russell,
John Mercer,
A. J. Jones, } Columbus County.
Alfred Smith,
Col. J. G. McDugald, } Bladen County.
" J. O. Daniel,
James Banks, Cumberland County.

May 18th. 37-tf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of HALLETT, HENNING & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ROBERT HENNING is authorized to settle the business of the concern.

BENJAMIN HALLETT,
THOS. H. WILLIAMS,
ROBERT HENNING,
T. M. CHATTERTON.

THE business of buying Produce and selling Merchandize will be continued at Long Creek Bridge, by

T. H. WILLIAMS & CO.

July 20th, 1855 46-6t.

EQUITY SALE IN ONSLOW.

BY virtue of a decree made by the Court of Equity for Onslow County, at Spring Term, A. D., 1855, in the matter of Owen Huggins and others, I shall offer for sale, at the Court House in the town of Jacksonville, on the FIRST MONDAY in September next, the VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, near the village of Swansboro', in the County of Onslow. The land purchased by the said Luke Huggins from Wm. S. Clary and Martin Cahoon, and also the land purchased by the said Luke Huggins from Edward B. Dudley. It will be offered on a credit of twelve months with interest from the day of sale. Bonds with good and sufficient security will be required.

A. J. MURRILL, C. M. E.

Onslow, N. C., July 20, 1855.—[46-ts

$50 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 17th June, a negro boy named MORRIS HAYS. He has altered his name twice since he left; sometimes he calls himself JOE SMITH, and others JAMES MORRIS.—Said boy was purchased by me from Thos. H. Williams, on 1st December last. He had on when he left a brown cloth coat with velvet collar; is of brown complexion; about 5 feet 6 inches high; weighs about 160 lbs.; speaks quick, and will endeavor to pass himself off as free. He is well known about Wilmington, but may probably endeavor to make his way to Fayetteville or Weldon. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in any jail in the State, so that I can get him, or for his delivery to me at Jonesboro', Columbus Co., N. C. H. BONHAM.

July 20.—16-tf

NOTICE TO TURPENTINE AND TAR MAKERS

BY A RECENT RESOLUTION of the Chamber of Commerce, for the sale of Turpentine and Tar to be made by the producers, or their agents, and not by the Inspectors as heretofore. The undersigned, as a Produce Broker, respectfully offers his services to the makers of Turpentine and Tar, as Broker and Agent for the sale of these articles, and, should be meet with sufficient encouragement, will give his exclusive attention to this branch of the Naval Store trade.

The undersigned also begs leave to say to his country friends and the public, that he has had twenty years experience in the Naval Store trade, and flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all parties for whom he may transact business. He also begs to call the attention of producers of Turpentine and Tar to the fact that the Broker age on the sale of these articles is to be paid by the purchaser, viz; one cent per barrel. JOHN HALL.

Wilmington, N. C., May 14, 1855. 213-tf -37 tf

Herald copy 3 moths.

NOTICE.

THE Hardware Business heretofore conducted by J. M. ROBINSON, will from this date be carried on by J. M. ROBINSON & CO.

All the accounts of the old firm are now made out, and *must* be closed by note or otherwise.

All persons having claims against J. M. ROBINSON, will please present them at once. I shall delay my usual trip North for a short time, for the *express* purpose of settling accounts, and hope my friends will call promptly.

J. M. ROBINSON.

July 2, 1855

MARRIED,

On the 5th of June, at Aix laChapelle, Mr. SIMON B. KAHNWEILER, of Wilmington, N. C., to Miss ALWINE LEVI, of Aix laChapelle.

DIED,

Near Kenansville, Duplin County, on the 22d June, HIRAM J., son of J. W. and Dicy Murray, aged one year and five months.

On Topsail Sound, on the 16th inst., DAVID S., son of Jno. W. St. George, and Laura Ann, his wife, aged 5 years and 10 months.

Death, like the Winter frost, has cut down the flower in its growth. COM.

Near Warsaw, Duplin County, on 7th inst., Mrs. MARTHA BRILL, wife of Jacob Brill, aged 31 years.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.—July, 1855.

ARRIVED.

July 14—Steamer Southerner, Johnson, from Fayetteville, to W. H. McRary & C.

15—Steamer Scottish Chief, Lawton from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.

Schr. F. A. Goodwin, Fairchild, from Providence, R. I., via Zeke's Island, to J. R. Blossom.

Schr. Emily, Mankin, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Schr. Wm. W. Harkness, Speed, from Key West, in ballast, to Russel & Bro.

Steamer Henrietta, Jones, from Elizabethtown, to Wessel & Eilers.

16—Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Schr. Bennet Flanner, Applegit, from New York to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

July 16—Schr. Humming Bird, Morris, from New York, to J. R. Blossom; with mdze.

Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Daniels, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

Schr. E. Kidder, Tyler, from New York, to J. H Flanner; with mdze

Brig Lincoln Webb, Perkins, from St. Thomas, in ballast, to J. H. Chadbourn & Co. On the 11th inst., in lat. 28, long. 74 10, spoke whaleship Walter Scott, of Edgarton, Mass.—all hands well;—would finish her cruise in 15 or 20 days.

Schr. Senora Isabel, Willis, from Washington, N. C., to Master; with corn.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman from Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott.

July 17—Schr. Arab, Willis, from Washington, N. C., to J. A. Willard; with corn.

Schr. Ben, Zoll, from New York, to George Harriss; with mdze.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer Magnolia, Barber, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Steamer Enterprise, Dicksey, from Robinson's Landing, to George Harriss.

18—Barque Sophia, Chase, from New York, in ballast, to Pierce & Dudley.

Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

July 18—Schr. Victory, Smith, from St. Thomas, to Wm. Neff & Son; with specie and ballast.

Schr. M. C. Cranmer, Adams, from Georgetown, to DeRosset & Brown; with corn.

Steamer Chatham, Allen, from Fayetteville, to W. H. McRary & Co.; with one lighter in tow.

19—Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

CLEARED.

July 14—Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Steamer James R. Grist, Elder, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux.

Steamer Chatham, Allen, for Fayetteville, by W. H. McRay & Co.

Schr. Cornelia, Potter, for Richmond, Va., by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 130,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Ida, Orson, for Philadelphia, by George Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Marine, Powell, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

16—Schr Mary Staples, Staples, for New York, by J. R. Blossom; with naval stores.

Schr. Southern Belle, Powell, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

Steamer Enterprise, Dicksey, for Robinson's Landing, by George Harriss.

July 17—Schr. Wake, Taylor, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores.

Schr. H. E. Vincent, Stuart, for Charleston, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by W. P. Elliott

July 17—Brig A. G Washburn, Camm, for Port au Prince, by Kidder & Martin; with lumber, shingles, and naval stores.

Schr. Ellen Randall, Randall, for Little River, by Master

Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

18—Schr. Lilly, Jones, for New York, by T. C. Worth: with naval stores and cotton.

Schr. John T. Grice, Rogers, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores, &c.

Steamer Magnolia, Barber, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

July 18—Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Evans, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth

Schr. Dolphin, Hill, for Newbern, by Moore, Stanly & Co.; with turpentine.

Schr. F. A. Godwin, Fairchild, for New York, by J. R. Blossom; with naval stores.

19—Brig Maria T. Wilder, Cunningham, for Wiscasset, Me., by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with 92,000 feet lumber.

WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD.

Office of the Engineer & Superintendent, July 18, 1855.

GOING NORTH.

THE passenger trains over this road will, until further notice, run as follows:

First (Express Mail) train leaves Wilmington at 6 o'clock A. M. daily.

Reaches Goldsboro' at 10 A. M.

Arrives at Weldon at 1 30 P. M.

Second (Accommodation Mail) train leaves Wilmington at 4 30 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted.)

Reaches Goldboro'—to supper—8 50 P. M.

Arrives at Weldon 1 at night.

GOING SOUTH:

First Train leaves Weldon at 12.00 M.

Reaches Goldsboro' at 3.20 P. M.;

Arrives at Wilmington 7.30 P. M.

Second Train leaves Weldon at 9.00 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted.)

Reaches Goldsboro' 1.10 A. M.;

Arrives at Wilmington 5.40 A. M.

Fare to Goldsboro' $2 50; to Weldon $5. One cent per mile extra is charged passengers *who do not procure tickets at the Stations.*

Through tickets to Baltimore $12; to Philadelphia $14; to New York $15 50; to Washington, D. C., $11.

☞Tickets will not be sold *to* a negro in person.

Express Freight (by Accommodation Train) will be charged 50 per cent. *extra*; and such freight to go North must be at the Depot by 2½ o'clock P. M., and marked *Express freight.* Two freight trains per week will run regularly through to Weldon, leaving Wilmington and Weldon on Mondays and Thursdays, alternately. One train will run regularly as far north as Goldsboro', and in connection with the N. C. R. R., and two other *irregular* Way Trains will run as far north as may be required, taking freight at all intermediate stations. A Flour Train will, from about the 20th of August, run from Goldsboro', alternately, to Wilmington and Weldon, leaving Goldsboro' on Mondays and Thursdays—Wilmington and Weldon on Tuesdays or Fridays, reaching Goldsboro' on Saturdays. All dues on downward freight must be paid on delivery at Wilmington.

July 17, 1855. S. L. FREMONT, Eng'r. & Sup't.

PAY YOUR COAL BILLS.—All those indebted to T. C. WORTH, for Coal last winter, are requested to call and settle them immediately, or they will be placed in the hands of an Officer. Your bills are ready.

June 8th, 1855 T. C. WORTH.

FANCY CASSIMERES and BEAUTIFUL LINEN DRILLS, just opened at the City Clothing Store. We advise all who want goods honestly made and to fit, to call at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S. They do the best work in town, and turn out upwards of one hundred garments weekly, made to measure.

ASHBY still continues to turn out incomparable fits at this House. Call there and leave your measures.

June 15, 1855.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal, or Oscillating Steam Engines, high or low pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps; Mining Machinery; Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels; equipping of Steamers; Car Wheels and Axles; Horse Powers, of various patterns; Rice-field Pumps and Engines; Mill Irons; Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crushers; Rice Threshers; Shingle Machines; Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other mill work.

CASTINGS.—Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c. &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.—Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers. Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler work.

REPAIRS.—A separate department and force will be kept for repairs where work will be done thoroughly, and with despatch.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultations by letter or otherwise in regard to plans and designs for Mills or their furniture, and for Machinery generally willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 16, 1855. 163-28-tf

WM. E. JONES. DANL. M. FOYLES.

JONES & FOYLES,

GROCERS,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.,

HAVE ON HAND, AND WILL CONTINUE TO keep, an assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES;

Also, a choice selection of

WINES AND LIQUORS,

which they are willing to sell for small profits

TERMS:—CASH.

No account will be allowed to remain unsettled over THIRTY DAYS.

All goods sold that do not turn out as recommended, will be taken back and the money refunded

June 7.—d&w-tf

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	24	@	25
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	5 50
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 50	@	12 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	17
Adamantine	25	@	30
Sperm	30	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	15	@	16
Laguayra	13	@	14
Rio	11½	@	12
St. Domingo	11	@	12
COTTON, ℔ lb.	0	@	00
CORN MEAL, ℔ bush.	0 00	@	1 25
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@	8
Yarn, ℔ lb.	00	@	17
EGGS, ℔ doz.	22	@	23
EMPTY BARRELS, each,			
Spts. Turp.	1 75	@	2 00
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45	@	50
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	0 00	@	0 00
Mackerel, No 1	@20	@	00
do. No. 2	@12	@	00
do. No. 3	5 50	@	7 00
do. No. 4	0 00	@	0 00
Shad, Ocean,	00 00	@	00 00
Herrings, East	4 50	@	6 00
do. N. C. roe,	0 00	@	0 00
do. do. cut,			0 00
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt.	0 00	@	4 00
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.,			
Canal	13 00	@	14 00
N. C. brands	10 25	@	11 00
GRAIN, ℔ bush.			
Corn	1 10	@	1 15
Oats	00	@	00
WhiteBeans	0 00	@	0 00
Pease, Cow	1 20	@	1 25
do. Ground.	0 00	@	0 00
Rice, rough.	0 00	@	0 00
do., clean, ℔ lb.	0	@	6
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	1 40	@	1 50
Northern	1 00	@	1 25
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	5½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop	0	@	7
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	1 35	@	1 40
LIQUORS, ℔ gall. (domestic.)			
Whiskey	45	@	47
N. E. Rum	50	@	55
Gin	50	@	55
Brandy	50	@	55
do Apple	75	@	1 00
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Floor. B'ds.	00 00	@	8 50
Wide do.	7 00	@	8 00
Scantling.	0 00	@	6 00
MOLASSES, per gallon.			
Cuba	00	@	30
N. Orleans	28	@	30
NAILS, ℔ lb.			
Cut	5	@	5½
Wrought	10	@	12½
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.			
*Virgin dip	0 00	@	2 50
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 50
Hard	0 00	@	1 50
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	2 15
Pitch	do. 1 75	@	2 00
Rosin, No. 1	1 62½	@	2 75
do. No. 2	0 00	@	0 00
do. No. 3	1 30	@	1 40
Sp'ts Turp., ℔ gallon	00	@	37
Varnish, ℔ gal.	20	@	30
OILS, ℔ gallon.			
Sperm	1 25	@	2 00
Linseed, raw	95	@	1 00
do. boiled	00	@	1 10
Whale	95	@	1 10
Rosin	20	@	75
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush	1 40	@	1 50
Irish, do	1 00	@	1 25
do. ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	0 00
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.			
N. C. Bacon, Hams	12½	@	13
Middlings	11½	@	12
Shoulders	11	@	11½
Hog round	12½	@	00
Western Bacon, Middlings	11	@	11½
Shoulders	10	@	10½
N. C. Lard	13	@	14
West'n do	00	@	00
Butter	28	@	30
Cheese	0	@	0 00
Pork, Mess, ℔ bbl.	22 00	@	22 50
do. Prime	00 00	@	00 00
Beef, Mess.	00 00	@	00 00
do. Fulton Market.	00 00	@	00 00
POULTRY.			
Chickens, live.	16	@	40
do. dead.	00	@	00
Turkeys, live	1 25	@	1 30
do. dead, ℔ lb	00	@	00
SALT,			
Alum ℔ bush.	10	@	50
Liverpool ℔ sack, ground.	1 20	@	1 40
do. fine.	0 00	@	1 70
SUGARS, ℔ lb.			
Porto Rico	6½	@	8
New Orleans	5	@	7
Muscovado	5½	@	7
Loaf & crush	9½	@	11
Clarified and Granulated.	7½	@	9
SOAP, ℔ lb.	4	@	7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M.			
Contract

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JULY 16, 1855

"Northern Sentiment."

The Fayetteville Observer of Monday last has an article under the above caption which contains a great deal of good, hard, common sense. In reply to one of its former Whig associates, who takes it to task for stating that the Know-Nothing Convention terminated in a sectional split, it proceeds to prove the truth of its position most conclusively from the action of the delegates, but 11 of whom from the North ever sanctioned the platform, and but two out of sixteen Northern States; as well as by the subsequent action of the Northern party and press. "Indeed," says the Observer, "we have yet to see the first approbatory word in any Northern paper, speech or vote, except at the meetings in Philadelphia and New York cities."

This is even so, beyond a question. But what we mainly had reference to in the outstart was the quotation made and endorsed by the Observer, from "a Whig cotemporary." That cotemporary takes the ground that there are and must be two parties in the country, and that these, in some shape, must be permanent. "Like positive and negative electricity, their operation may be disturbed during the storm, but when the air is cleared, and the elements return to their normal condition, they as certainly come into operation." Local and transient questions may, for a time, obtain the ascendancy, but the original principles upon which alone *parties* can be organized remain, and will assert their vitality. These principles of radical difference may be best shown by borrowing an illustration from astronomy. They are like the centripetal and centrifugal forces controlling the motions of the earth. The centre of one idea is the Federal Government—of the other the States.—The one tends to the centre—the other from it. The old Federalists, many of whom were able, high-minded patriots, believed that the General Government wanted strengthening, and, when in power, their policy tended to strengthen it at the expense of the States. The Democratic party, under Mr. Jefferson, took a different view of the case. It took the ground that the tendency of all power was towards centralization, and to counteract this, and preserve the States, it becomes essentially a States' Rights party. No party is perfect—no number of men can always keep abstract principlss in view; but, making allowance for temporary deflections, the line of party action has been mainly in accordance with the ideas upon which parties first started. The alien and sedition laws of the elder Adams, and other things of a character strongly resembling modern Know-Nothingism, made Federalism early odious, and the famous, or infamous, secret Hartford Convention, with accompanying circumstances, fixed that odium and made it permanent. The name was lost, but the original centralizing idea still remained under various names and forms of opposition to the Democratic party, which party may be said to have always been *the* party, or governing power of the State, while the opposing party has mainly acted as a check—perhaps, at times, a wholesome one—upon the dominant majority. But the Whig party—the latest form of the opposition to the dominant majority, seems to have again recussitated the secret movements of the Hartford Convention, under the forms of the Know-Nothing Council, while the spirit of the alien and sedition laws breathes through the platforms and dogmas of the order. In time, the whole affair will pass away, all but the odium it will entail upon its originators and promoters, who, haply of the Kenneth Rayner and *Ned Buntline order, are too insignificant* to be long remembered, even as objects of contempt. Even now the thing is fast wearing out—its little, penny-whistle organs are lashing themselves into a big fury, like an Indian warrior going through his death-song. Another turn of the wheel, and the thing will be over.

The original forces will again be felt in their pristine strength and vigor. The parties founded upon inherent differences of opinion in regard to the construction of the respective power of the State and General Governments, under the Federal compact, will and must, in some shape, remain, while the little, temporary, one-idea fanaticisms will passs away with the small Demagogues who have attained some petty notoriety by using them for their own small, temporary purposes.

"Assize of Bread."

It is somewhat strange how certain violations of general principle have crept into general use, not only without opposition, but even with a sort of tacit approval from the general public. An example of this is found in the "assize of Bread," a thing which has been in operation for several years in Charleston and elsewhere, and which would appear to be no new idea in this State, since the town ordinance establishing it here, passed last Thursday, makes reference to the act of the Legislature of 1795.

The following is the assize of Bread:

When the price of Superfine Flour is from 6 to 7 dollars per barrel, a ten cent loaf shall weigh 36 ounces.

When the price is	7 to 8	dollars,	shall weigh	33	onnces.
" "	8 to 9	"	" "	30	
" "	9 to 10	"	" "	26	
" "	10 to 11	"	" "	22	
" "	11 to 12	"	" "	19	

Five cent loaves shall in all cases weigh one-half as much as ten cent loaves.

Now upon what principle there should be an assize of Bread rather than of anything else is more than we can see. Why should a certain restricted value be placed upon the manufacturing skill of the baker rather than upon that of any body else. So far as we can see, it would be just as fair to say that when crude Turpentine is so much per barrel, spirits must be sold at a certain rate per gallon, or that when the price of timber of a certain quality is so much, steam-mill men must sell dressed lumber at a certain rate. Such a regulation, common though it may be, is nevertheless at variance with all the laws of trade.

It would be perfectly fair to require that bread should be sold in loaves of so many pounds or ounces, as the case may be, so as to guard the public against imposition, as is the case in many of the Northern markets, where fresh butter is sold in pound prints, and every print found too light is confiscated; but no one pretends to say what the said pound print or lump shall be sold for—that is a matter for the buyer and seller.

☞ We notice in the Raleigh "Register" and "Star," just come to hand, a tirade from Mr. O. L. Burch, dignified by the above prints with the name of a card. It really controverts nothing we have said. The facts remain. Mr. Burch is the gentleman that tried hard to get an office from Mr. Pierce, and *didn't*. Mr. Burch is now the man that denounces the administration under which he was anxious to hold a paying office. Mr. Burch is the gentleman who, while a sworn member of a secret society, opposing, denouncing and working against the Democratic party, had the conscience to come into a Democratic business meeting, pretending to be a Democrat, and attempt to take part in its proceedings. Let anybody look at it. In what capacity was Mr. Burch? According to military usage, would not a man found under similar circumstances in an opposing camp be hanged as a spy?

RAPID GROWTH OF TEXAS.—Texas is estimated to have a population of 600,000 and to have 1,000,000 by 1860. The religious, temperance, and benevolent organizations are now well represented in the press and society.

"American Nationality."

We propose submitting a few candid and sober remarks upon the topic which forms the caption of this article. Of late days an expression which is and ought to be symbolical of all that is liberal and expansive, suggestive only of ideas of justice and magnanimity, has been perverted into the war-cry of a proscriptive party, or made the pet weapon of the small-souled and malevolent in the pursuit of their own schemes of ambition, or in furtherance of their malicious desires to injure private individuals by exciting against them unjust prejudices and awakening angry feelings.

What was the nationality established by the Revolution, and permanently embodied in the several constitutions, State and National, and still further illustrated in the history and progress of the country?—Was it inherent in the soil, or in the institutions and spirit of the people? Did the soil of the thirteen original States constitute and bound that nationality, or did the founders of the government contemplate something broader and deeper and stronger? Has not that nationality already over-leaped the barriers of mountains and rivers, and taken in regions not even throught of in the territory of the infant confederacy? Has it not planted its foot upon what was then foreign soil. American Nationality is not, then a matter of the soil only, else would the people of Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, California, etc., be still Mexicans, or Spaniards, or Frenchmen. Nay, the framers of our government did not even make it a matter of birth in any way. His refusal to pass laws for the naturalization of foreigners, and to encourage their migration here was one of the most serious charges preferred against George III. in the Declaration of Independence. The Constitutional Convention which met to frame a Federal Constitution in Philadelphia, in 1789, composed, as it was, of men who had passed through the fires of the Revolution, bore high testimony to the character and conduct of adopted citizens during that struggle. In imposing the solitary restriction which the great instrument, then framed, contains in regard to naturalized citizens holding office, that in regard to the Presidency or Vice Presidency, an exception is made in favor of those already citizens at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. While the Constitution and the Declaration survive, they will stand as monuments to mark the estimation in which the spirit and the services of adopted citizens in the Revolution were held by men who *were* men, who were no anonymous assailants, but signed their names to their productions, or, as in the case of Charles Carroll, added of "of Carrollton," to prevent any mistake. One of the acts approved by the immortal Washington, during his first term, was one for the naturalization of foreigners in *two* years; while one of his first and most trusted ministers and counsellors was a foreigner by birth—one whose devotion and invaluable services to the country have been embalmed in the burning words of the mighty Webster. Aye, look to the earlier and purer days of the Republic—look to those who framed our Constitution and first successfully applied its provisions, and you will look in vain for any warrant for the course of the petty demagogues who would vaunt themselves wiser and better than the framers of the Constitution—purer and more national in their policy than Washington. Who would stigmatise the foreign born citizens of the Revolution in whose behalf the framers of the Constitution relaxed the only restriction imposed by that instrument upon the eligibility to office of those born abroad. These were the days that tried men's souls, as were also the days of the "Second war of Independence," and the war with Mexico. Of the fidelity of naturalized citizens in defence of their adopted country, General Scott, who commanded them on both occasions, has spoken out so plainly and unequivocally as to express his opinion that one year of such service ought to amount to a naturalization, and *he* is no anonymous, petty scribbler, or babbling prater about a nationality, the true and high and glorious elements of which neither birth nor descent could confer upon those soulless beings, who are naturally unable to comprehend a noble and generous idea.

This talk about birth-place and nationality is a two-edged sword. Owing to the migratory habits of our people, the man who first draws his breath amid the Green Mountains of Vermont, or on the bleak shores of Massachusetts, may, perhaps, end his days on the prairies of Texas, the banks of the Mississippi, the cotton fields of Alabama, or the pine woods of North Carolina. Born and raised under the influences and the prejudices of New England Abolitionism, with all his early associations and ties of kindred there, within easy reach, and with constant communication to keep alive these early prejudices and impressions may yet become a good citizen of a section whose institutions he has been taught to regard with horror; and yet the man of foreign birth, no matter how fully he may be identified with the place of his residence, and how completely he may be severed from all other ties, is still to be regarded as unworthy of trust and an object of proscription, and a secret society banded together to put him down, even in a State where there are not foreigners enough to make mile-posts on a Railroad from the seaboard to the mountains.—We have no wish to say one word against men of Northern birth, or any other birth, but it does sometimes strike us as passing strange that this prejudice of birth should be so zealously propagated from the North into the South, and that many Northern men at the South, emigrants themselves from a land of different social institutions, with many of their friends and relatives there allied in bitter hostility to the South and its interests should be so very active in disseminating the doctrine of proscription on account of birth. Do the starters of this thing calculate where it is to stop, or do they care? Some do not. Evidently, their only object is to serve their own ends of ambition or revenge.

☞ The "Organ" of the town authorities of yesterday has a characteristic article with reference to this paper, wherein it attributes to us language we have never used and a course we have never pursued, while, at the same time, it, the peculiar advocate of the election of Mr. Reid, who vaunts his Democratic consistency, speaks of the only open, straight-forward, National party in the country as "the sin-laden, corrupt, tottering, feeble remains, or 'ruins,' y'clept Democratic." Admirable, exquisite and refreshing, is it not? How beautifully Mr. Reid and his new-found friends work together. What a powerful commendation to the hearts and affections of the Democratic masses the articles of the Herald will furnish to Mr. Reid!

Does the Herald attempt to controvert any of the positions of the Journal? No, for these positions and the accompanying arguments by which they have been supported, have consisted simply in an array of facts and authorities which can neither be denied nor controverted.

But the Herald asserts, that we labor against Mr Reid because he "does not defend the doctrine of the papal heirarchy." We do no such thing. *We.* do not defend "the doctrine of the popal heirarchy"—Mr. Winslow does not defend the doctrine of the papal heirarchy. Mr. Winslow stated so distinctly and emphatically in the Court House in Wilmington, in the hearing of four hundred people—the editor of the Herald included. We have stated so a dozen times in the columns of the Journal. With the distinctive *doctrines* of anybody's heirarchy, we have, as politicians, nothing to do. But we *have* to do with the preservation of civil and religious liberty, with the right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, without incurring the penalties of proscription, persecution, or civil disability, whether brought about openly through the operation of law, or by secret conspiracy in an oath-bound political council. Mr. Winslow is a Protestant as everybody knows who knows anything about him. So is the Editor of this paper. We assert that the severance of religion from politics, is an essential part of Protestantism and Republicanism, as we understand them, and as they are understood by the Democratic party, and by the framers of our Federal Constitution.

"Mr. Reid," says the Herald, "does not believe that kissing the Pope's big toe or little toe is actually essential to salvation." Who does? People may kiss anything they please, or let it alone, just as they please, for anything we care. Mr. Reid "thinks that Americans ought to rule America"—so do we. We go clearly for the constitutional rule of the majority—the native-born citizens are some eight to one throughout the country. As things stand, always have stood, and always will stand, they *must* govern the country. In our own State the proportion is over 200 to 1. Who dreams of anybody else governing it?

Mr. Reid also, according to the Herald, thinks "that alien paupers and criminals should be kept at home, and not brought over here to interfere and control our elections and take the offices." We presume that nobody wants paupers and criminals, either foreign or domestic. The evil will come with the good. But what does Mr. Reid propose to do in this case. Deprive foreign-born citizens of political rights. Would that mend the matter. Paupers and criminals don't care much about such things. It would not stop *them*, but it would stop those who would be really valuable to the country. Everybody goes for a rigid enforcement of the naturalization laws, and such additional legislation as may be necessary to more fully guard against abuses. But the 14 years term of probation, as adopted under John Adams, could not be kept on the statute book even as long as it then was. Neither can be the spirit of the alien and sedition laws obtain any permanent hold upon the affections of a free and generous people.

All the Herald's attempted wit about "skies bright," etc., is just so much flummery. We have used no such words about this canvass. We don't deal in catch words of any kind. If, however, it be any consolation to the Herald, we can assure it that the skies *are* bright, and that "Duplin *will* be found erect," and that "Sampson is all right," etc.

[*Daily Journal*, 13th

A Clergyman turned Soldier.

Some twenty years ago, a young man, whom I shall name "Jamie," was pastor of a large congregation of the Established Church of Scotland. At school, and at college he was distinguished for his love of learning, and as a minister, was unrivalled for his eloquence and mental attainments. He had been settled about a year, and was on the eve of being married to a fine young woman, whom he had loved from childhood, when the heritors and several English gentlemen, who were then on a visit to the North, attended Cork to hear the famous preacher. He more than verified his fame; he enraptured his audience. His theme was the story of his church. Its many years of disastrous wars, its martyrs, its heroes, its undying hope, even when despair seemed to shroud it in endless night; its unwearied toils and its final triumphs were each in turn presented to the minds of the hearers, with a power and feeling that defy description. He stood the genius of eloquence personified. But there was one among his hearers who was not bewildered by his glowing pictures.

The gentle hearted Bella, his betrothed, when the congregation dispersed, followed him to the manse. He received her in his study, but while conducting her to a chair, she sank upon the floor and burst into tears.

"O, Jamie! Jamie!" she exclaimed, as he raised her tenderly in his arms, and seated her on a sofa, "ye hae broken my puir heart!" "How so, my Bella? explain!" "Ye were drunk, Jamie, raving drunk, and I wonder theelders did nae tak ye out of the pulpit! Ye whined and ranted, and sometimes, God forgie me for saying sae, I thought I saw the Evil One standing beside and clapping you on the shoulder. My puir brain reeled—I was mad and knew it—I am mad now—I canna live out this day—I feel my blood freeze—O, God, be merciful to me a sinner, and save, O save my Jamie!" Her head reclined upon his bosom, she gazed upon him a moment, and expired in his arms.

He had preached his last sermon. No entreaties of a congregation who loved him—no flattering offers of future preferment, tendered by the gentry, could induce him to resume his labors as minister.

Five or six years passed, when the writer of this, who was his schoolfellow, accidentally met him in London. Jamie was then in a large educational establishment, and was highly esteemed for the moral excellence of his character, as well as his varied learning and skill as a successful teacher. He was dressed in deep mourning, shunned society, and when the labors of the day closed, he either wandered alone through the streets, or retired to his lodgings. The scene of Bella's death was ever present to his memory.

Her pure soul, he said, saw him as he was, a poor, vain, self-conceited sinner. For the purpose of concentrating his thoughts and infusing life into his sermons, he was in the habit of taking a glass of whisky before entering the pulpit. The morning before he preached the fatal sermon, he felt rather nervous, for he knew there would be strangers to hear him, and he took nearly two glasses. What he said, or how he conducted himself, no effort of memory could recall—the death of Bella alone had merged into itself the doings of that dreadful day. The compliments which he received sounded in his ears like satire and mockery, and the very name of liquor impressed him with horror.

He left home and came to London, where he obtained a situation as a teacher! but everything appeared so black to him that he expressed fear he should, in some unguarded moment, destroy himself.

His friend, who was a sailor, suggested some active employment, that would call into play his physical faculties, and thus give his mind a spell, and ended by offering to procure him a place before the mast in a ship. "I like your suggestion," he said, "but dislike the sea." "Then turn soldier, and seek employment in India, where there is always plenty of fighting." "I will," he said, springing from his chair; "when my engagement expires I will purchase an Ensign's commission. I wonder the thought never suggested itself to me, for my ancestors, as far back as I can trace them, were soldiers. Better, far better, die on the field of battle than fall by one's one hand." We separated.

A few weeks since, in running my eye among the list of those who had distinguished themselves at the battle of Inkerman, I saw the name of Lieut. Col. ———. A letter from my friend has since informed me that he had served in India under Lord Gough, and was promoted for his gallant conduct in three campaigns. He was present at the battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, and at last accounts was in good health, engaged in the siege of Sebastopol. He was still single; his "heart was dead to love!"

Boston Atlas.

The Democrats of Pennsylvania have been so much cheated by the Know-Nothings who have, *as Democrats*, entered and participated in the proceedings of their county meetings and their State Conventions, that they are beginning to resort to unusual tests to find out who may be trusted.

There must, indeed, be something radically wrong in the morals, politics, and religion of that secret organization, when it not only tolerates in, but recommends to its members a false and hypocritical assumption of Democracy, in order the better to accomplish its ends. Never before did such tactics prevail in this country. Times so dark, evils so dreadful, and demoralization so degrading, cannot be of long continuance. The moral sense of the nation will revolt against them.

One Week Later from Europe.

The Steamship Pacific arrived at New York on the 11th inst., bringing Liverpool dates to the 30th ult., one week later than previously received.

The news by this arrival, although not of a very exciting character, is nevertheless highly interesting, and supplies many interesting facts in relation to the repulse of the allies before Sebastopol on the 18th ult. The repulse of the allies has had the effect to rouse a feeling throughout England and France for a still more rigorous prosecution of the war, as a means of revenge as well for the national honor.

The War.

THE REPULSE BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.—The news consists almost entirely of accounts of the intelligence already transmitted by telegraph, but correspondence does not come down so late as the 18th June, on which day the allies made their unsuccessful attempt to storm Sebastopol. The allied losses on that occasion were overrated, yet the official lists of killed and wounded foot up considerably over 5,000 men.

Lord Panmure gives a nominal list, showing 93 officers killed and wounded, and 150 missing (taken prisoners.) Pelissier names 37 French officers killed, 66 officers wounded, 17 officers missing (prisoners) 1,544 private men killed and missing, and 1,644 wounded. Total English *hors de combat*, 1,434, French, 3,237—4,774 men. Generals Meyran and Brunet were severely wounded.

The accounts yet to hand do not materially vary the first announcement of the repulse of the allies, excepting as regards the number of the slain. Details are anxiously looked for in England and France, inasmuch as sundry disagreeable rumors are in circulation. In Paris it was reported that the failure was, in a measure at least, owing to errors committed by the British commanding officers. Their errors are described as two fold—first, in not having had fascines provided for filling up the trench within the Redan; and next, not having immediately apprised the French commander that they found it necessary to retire. The British, on their side, say that they took the Redan, but could not hold it because the French failed to silence the Malakoff.

Notwithstanding this check, the investing army keep in good spirits, and do not permit their repulse to stay the progress of the siege. Lord Raglan was reported to be dangerously ill, and has asked to be recalled, but the report was not credited. Sir George Brown is also on the sick list.

Only two French divisions were employed in the assault; they were those of Generals Mayran and Brunet, both of whom were very severely wounded. The chief loss was sustained, not in the storming of the Malakoff batteries, but in the attempt to stay there under a storm of grape and canister from the contiguous defences. It is believed in Paris that, with the experience gained in this first attempt, the general will be able to diminish considerably the power of the enemy to annoy the allied troops when next they enter the Malakoff works until the latter are able to turn the advantages of that position against the town. There is no sign of a return to the offensive on the part of the Russians, and of that terrible turn which, according to some prophets, the war was to take upon the failure of an assault we as yet hear nothing. A temporary check has been sustained, but the general situation is unaltered.

OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED ON THE 18TH.—Lord Panmure has received the following list of officers killed, or who have died of their wounds on the 18th of June:—Major-General Sir John Campbell; Colonel Yea, 7th regiment; Lieut.-Colonel Shadforth, 5th regiment; Lieut. Newrant, 18th regiment; Lieut. Davies, 38th do; Lieut Ashwin, 57th do; Lieut. Bellow, 33d do; Captain Shiffner, 34th do; Captain Robinson, 34th do; Lieutenant Hunt, 34th do; Lieutenant Alt, 24th do; Capt. Foreman, Rifle Brigade; Capt. Jesse, Royal Engineers; Lieut. Murray, do; Lieut. Graves, do; Captain Fenwick, 44th regiment; Capt. the Hon. C. Agar, do.; Capt. Caulfield, do; Lieut. and Adjutant Hobson, 7th do.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES FROM GENERAL PELISSIER.—The Moniteur of the 24th contains the following from General Pellissier.

Before Sebastopol, June 19.—The besieged, notwithstanding our want of success yesterday, which doubtless, he will not fail to exaggerate, has taken fright to night, and has been firing at random for a considerable time with all his guns. At four to-day there was an armistice to bury the dead.

June 20.—The besieged, closely hemmed in near the central ravine, has burnt the little faubourg. We are constructing batteries, with very heavy guns, on those of the works conquered on the 7th, which directly menace the great fort.

DESPATCH FROM PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF.—The Russian government publishes a despatch from Prince Gortschakoff, dated the evening of 19th, praising his troops, and announcing that the fire of the allies had all but ceased. A small Russian reinforcement of infantry is moving down to Sebastopol. Owing to the difficulty of feeding large corps in the Crimea, since the operations of the allies in the Black Sea, the government has an increased extension to the camp at Nicolaieff, assembling there the divisions which would otherwise be encamped in the Tauric Peninsula.

The Moniteur announces that the Minister of War has received the following dispatches from Gen. Pelissier.

CRIMEA, *June* 21, 11 P. M.—We are actively making approaches towards the Malakoff tower. The enemy appears to be exclusively occupied in repairing and strengthening his works. A little cholera still prevails, but it does not spread. The general health is good.

June 22, 11 P. M.—I have no new fact to mention. I send you by the ordinary mail a detailed report of the combat of the 18th.

June 24.—I have nothing new to announce. We are pushing our approaches against the Malakoff, and are hastening the construction of the advanced battery, which will complete the investment of the port. We are also drawing closer with our left attack. There are still some cases of cholera.

June 25.—The works indicated are progressing.

June 26.—Nothing new to communicate.

(Signed) PELISSIER.

Lord Panmure, under date British War Department, June 29, says:

"The French and English are proceeding with their approaches against the enemy's works, and are erecting batteries to be armed with heavy guns.—The enemy continues to repair the damage done during the last attack. Very little fire on their part. We (allies) retain possession of the round Russian fort in the cemetery, from which the Russians were driven on the 18th; also of the Mamelon, on the gorge of the valley which divides the English left attack from the right of the south harbor. The port of Sebastopol will soon be entirely invested."

ST. PETERSBURG, June 28, 1855.—A report from Prince Gortschakoff brings the news in the Crimea, according to the Russian version, down to the 24th instant.

The Prince states that the allies fire very little, and he avers that the troops which had crossed the Tchernaya had again returned to the left bank of the river. On the night of the 22d the Russsians had observed a great movement in the allied squadrons.

The Baltic Fleet.

A despatch dated the 25th ult., states that Sweaborg had been bombarded and all the stores destroyed. It also corroborates a statement that a large number of infernal machines had been cast up most unexpectedly.

Accounts via Stockholm, June 20, from Helsingfors, mentions that the English have bombarded Hango and destroyed the telegraph station.

The Russians admit that the Cossack's boat showed a flag of truce, but state that they feared treachery, as soundings had been taken by the English of other ports under the disguise of a flag of truce.

Accounts have been received at the Admiralty from which it appears that several of the boat's crew of the Cossacks, who were supposed to have been killed, are alive though prisoners.

PORT OF NEW YORK.—Exports from the port of New York for the month of June: Domestic produce, $3,956,706; foreign free merchandise, $547,682; foreign dutiable merchandise, $736,306; specie, $3,812,562—making a total of $8,053,256, against $10,399,722 for June, 1854, and less than nine millions for June, 1853. The specie shipped was about the same each year. Total exports for six months, $49,455,797, including $17,024,964 in specie. Exports for the fiscal year ending June 30, $100,332,083, including $38,008,503 in specie.

NEW ORLEANS KNOW-NOTHINGISM.—The "Knockturnels" in New Orleans recently held a convention to nominate candidates for city offices. William DeBuys, one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of New Orleans, was beaten for Sheriff, on the ground that he was born in the city before the purchase of Louisiana by the United States. His successful competitor was a Major Hufty, a native of New York, who has resided in the south about three years.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

Truth Well Spoken.

The National Intelligencer of yesterday contains the two orations delivered in that city on the 4th inst., by James M. Carlisle, Esq., at the Capitol before those who celebrated the day as Union men, irrespective of political parties, the other by Vespasian Ellis, Esq., before the know-nothings, or those denominating themselves the American party. In the oration of the former we find a very important subject considered in a most practical and closely reasoned manner—that is, the true cause of the physical growth and greatness of this people, which, as it necessarily exemplifies the positive and almost incalculable advantages which have resulted from immigration to our shores, is avoided in the latter production, as are nearly all the other practical, tangible matters of fact and record, which an orator against whom they tell might find more difficulty in disposing of than in letting alone. "Men! men! men! These constitute a State," says Mr. Carlisle—the mighty oceans which wash our shores, the broad fields and great rivers, the mountains of mineral wealth, and the teaming vallies, being but the means and instruments of men. Thus Mr. C. rightfully assumes that no man not utterly besotted will presume to deny that our prosperity and power have kept even pace with our population, and that our population has outstripped the career of all other nations in that respect, solely because of the uprecedented immigration which we have invited and obtained. He proceeds:

And how have we invited and obtained it? Not simply by throwing open our ports to the craven spirits of every land, content, for the privilege of being hewers of wood and drawers of water, to be among us, but not of us; not by this, nor by anything short of the honest, tender and free pledge of brotherhood, and a species of political regeneration which, in the reasonably appointed time and manner, should confer on every exile who should have finally planted the lives of himself and his descendants in our soil as that of his adopted country the privileges of citizenship, obliterating forever his ties of natural allegiance, and by the same act merging all his antecedents in a new fountain of his life and race. This is political regeneration. Let those sneer at it who are themselves too narrow of soul to comprehend what it is to be truly an American citizen. Let those deny its efficacy who are ignorant or forgetful of our country's history, or who are unable or unwilling to fathom its meaning or perceive its moral.

Emigrants ourselves in the beginning, and fugitives from the oppression of the Old World, by the tide of immigration mainly have we been borne to our present condition. To repress this immigration, to interpose obstacles to naturalization, nay, even to refrain from active measures for the encouragement of both, was by our forefathers regarded as a tyranical grievance, fit to be set forth prominently in the catalogue of injuries "submitted to a candid world" in justification of the momentous measure which we are here to celebrate. In their solemn impeachment of the British King they say:

"He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing laws for naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their immigration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of land."

In the first address of President Washington to Congress, among the earliest subjects which he commended to their consideration and action in carrying the new government into effect, was that of naturalization. Accordingly the first Congress under the Constitution fixed the term of naturalization at two years—an act which received the signature of Washington. Afterwards, in the administration of the elder Adams, in the same spirit which gave birth to the notorious alien and sedition laws, the term of probation was extended to fourteen years; but in 1801, Mr. Jefferson in his first message to Congress, uses this language:

"I cannot omit recommending a revisal of the laws on the subject of naturalization. Considering the ordinary chances of human life, a denial of citizenship under a residence of fourteen years is a denial to a great proportion of those who ask it, and controls a policy pursued from their first settlement by many of these States, and still believed of consequence to their prosperity. And shall we refuse, (continues the author of the Declaration of Independence,) shall we refuse the unhappy fugitives from distress that hospitality which even the savages of the wilderness extended to our fathers on arriving in this land? Shall oppressed humanity find no asylum on this globe? The Constitution indeed has wisely provided that for admission to certain offices of important trust, a residence shall be required sufficient to develop character and design, but might not the general character and capabilities of a citizen be safely communicated to *every one manifesting a bone fide purpose of embarking his life and fortune permanently among us?*"

Such was the doctrine of Jefferson. The experience of the Revolution and of the sixteen years of the administration of Washington and the elder Adams had not changed those views of immigration and naturalization which were briefly expressed in the language already quoted from that immortal writing which has forever connected his name with this day. Accordingly, in the year 1802, in the administration of Jefferson, was passed the general naturalization act, which is substantially the law to this day.

These are the American doctrines on this important subject; not, indeed, of any "*American Party*," but of AMERICA HERSELF—of the men of all parties who are not prepared to sacrifice to the hope of ephemeral party sway the earliest and longest tested principles and policy of a Government founded in patriotic wisdom and forecast, and hitherto supported by the judgments of a free and magnanimous people.

A Florida Panther Story.

A correspondent of the Alligator Advertiser relates the following story. The incident occurred in Columbia county, Florida:

One night last week, at the residence of Robt. Wilkinson, Esq., two young men were sleeping in his piazza, and a little before day-break, they were aroused from their slumbers by the noise of the dogs in the front yard. They immediately arose from their bed, and looked in every direction for the cause of the disturbance, but could see nothing. Finally, one of them, who was standing very near the outer edge of the piazza, happening to look downward discovered a large Panther standing with his fore feet upon the piazza, and within about ten inches of his feet—his panthership seeming to be quite indifferent to what was going on around him. Our friend whose feet stood in so close proximity to his majesty's paws, being unarmed, uttered a hasty shriek, and immediately sought his double-barrel, but upon drawing trigger at his Panthership the cap exploded without firing the gun, and the second barrel being tried, did likewise; another double-barrel being in the meantime produced and, provoking to think, both the treacherous percussions on this gun also failed, his Panthership still standing with his feet upon the piazza, quietly witnessing the futile attempts of his affrighted assailants to take his life; about this time, however, his majesty concluded to take a wider survey of the premises, and descending from the piazza, he deliberately strode about the yard for a short time, occasionally slapping over a dog which might chance to obtrude a little too near to his majesty's person, and then returned to the piazza and resumed his former position; again coolly facing his assailants, who, having taken advantage of the truce afforded by his majesty's brief absence, had replenished their gun tubes with fresh caps, and, upon his return renewed the assault; fortunately for our friends, their guns fired this time, and his majesty was *slain;* he proved to be a male, and one of the largest ever seen in these parts.

ILLINOIS BANKING.—A man had a draft on one of the banks of Illinois for three thousand dollars, for which he demanded specie. The bank officers invited the applicant to come behind the counter, which invitation was accepted, when the door of the bank safe was opened, and the officer addressed the following language to his visitor: "Say, stranger, look in that further corner of this safe, and you will see a small pile of gold. Now, that pile is the least possible sum that the law will allow us to keep on hand, a wasting, while we are a banking institution; and if you think that I am going to break one of our State laws to pay you in specie, you don't know who I am. You never wronged me, and I have no ill-will against you, but take care how you run on our bank, or I will bring out our revolvers." The stranger took bills for his draft.

Maine K. N. Convention.

HALLOWELL, (Maine,) July 11.—A large Know Nothing Convention embracing the Councils in Kennebec county, met here yesterday. Strong resolutions were adopted against the national administration and slavery, and recommending open nominations.

Napoleon having entered one of the cities of Italy, the church-wardens recommended to him the relics of their church.

"Sire, will you deign to take our apostles under your protection?"

"Your apostles—are they of wood?"

"No, sire."

"What are they then?"

"Solid silver! sire—of solid silver!"

"Solid silver," replied Napoleon, quickly, "yes, I shall hold them to fulfil their mission; it is ordained that they should go throughout the world, and they shall!"

Having said so, the Emperor sent the twelve apostles to the mint at Paris.

A wag entered a store in London, *some years ago*, which had for its sign, "The Two Baboons," and addressing himself to the proprietor, said—"I wish to see your partner." "I have no partner, sir." "I beg your pardon, sir, and hope you'll excuse the mistake." "Oh, there is no harm done; but what made you think there were two of us?" "Your sign—The Two Baboons."

DIED,

At Prospect Hall, Bladen County, June 21st, Mrs. EMELINE McKAY WHITTED, wife of W. N. Whitted, in the 38th year of her age.

NEW-BERNE, July 12.—Bacon—Sales of hams at 14cts. Sides 12½ cents. Shoulders 12 cents. Corn $1 10 ₱ bush. Meal $1 25 ₱ bushel. Pork, Old Mess $22, New $22 50. Tar $2 25. Turpentine, Dip $2 85; Scrape $1 85.

NEW YORK, July 11.—(3 previous days)—Naval Stores—Turpentine of prime quality, is held at $2 87½@$3 ₱ 280 lb.; stock 6@7000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine closes firm at 40½@41 cents, cash, for whole lots—stock fair. Common Rosin is in small stock, but prices are steady—Prime White is in fair request. Tar is in demand for export, and the proportion of shipping quality in the stock, being small, prices are higher—stock of all kinds about 800 bbls. The sales are 1086 bbls. Wilmington Turpentine, part new, at $2 81½ ₱ 280 lb.; 2000 bbls. Washington and Wilmington Shipping Tar $3 12½@$3 25, in order, in yard; 2000 Wilmington Common Rosin, $1 85@$1 87½ ₱ 310 lb., delivered; 700 Fine, $2 50@$4 50 ₱ 280 lb; and 700 Spirits Turpentine, 40@41 cents, mostly 40½, cash. Rice—The market remains quiet, without change in prices, with sales of about 400 tcs. at $5 62½@$6 37½, cash.

LIVERPOOL, June 30.—Cotton—Deniston & Co.'s circular states that during the first three days of the week the market was dull, and prices considerably lower, but on Thursday, without any apparent cause, the market became buoyant, and closed with an active demand at an advance of 1-16d.

The week's sales have been 43,000 bales, of which speculators took 17,000 and exporters 2,000. Sales on Friday 20,000 bales, of which speculators took 10,000. The closing quotations are: Orleans fair 6½, middling 6¼; Upland fair 6¼; middling 6 3-8.

Breadstuffs—The commercial authorities vary very much with regard to Breadstuffs. Maxwell's circular reports wheat and flour a trifle lower, and corn has declined 3s. 6d. per quarter, all closing steady. The closing quotations were:—Wheat, white, 12s @ 12s. 8d.; red 10s. 9d. @ 11s.

Flour—Western Canal 39s 6d @ 40s; Ohio 43 @ 44s, nominal. Corn—White 48 @ 48s 6d; yellow 46s @ 46s 6d. per quarter; mixed 45s 6d @ 46s. The weather has been favorable.

The Liverpool Times of the 30th says:

"The very favourable weather for the growing crops we are enjoying is evidently affecting the grain trade. There is a difficulty in sustaining prices anywhere, and in those markets where lower prices have not been submitted to the business has been limited, the tone dull, and the supplies small. Although Monday's rates have been sustained at Mark lane, there is no animation in any branch of the trade, purchasers buying as little as they can help.

"At to-days market scarcely anything was done in wheat or flour. Indian corn, in the entire absence of demand, opened at nominal figures; towards the close a little firmness on the part of holders had the effect of drawing offers at 40s for yellow, which was declined. Quotations are nominal.

Provisions—Richardson and Spence quote Beef dull but prices unchanged. Lard has advanced 1s, closing at 61s@61s 6d. Ashes are steady, but prices unchanged. Rosin is regular at 4s@8s. Rice is dull, but prices unchanged.

The Money market is easier. Consols closed at 91@91¼, ex div. for July.

The Iron market was buoyant. Welsh bar iron is quoted at £7 5s; Welsh rails at 7@£7 10s; Scotch pig iron at 73s.

Sugar is dull but prices unchanged. Coffee is active.

Bullion in the Bank of Edgland has increased £108,000. Freights are quiet.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

July 12—Brig Jos. Albion, Adams, 15 days from Boston, to Master: with mdze. to Jas. C. Smith & Co.

Schr Araminta, Marshall, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Rogers, from Millstone Posnt, Ct., via Zeke's Island, to J. & D. McRae & Co. On the 20th ult., off Cape May, was struck by lightning, which shattered the mainmast.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott.

13—Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

July 13—Schr. H. E. Vincent, Stewart, from Charleston, to DeRosset & Brown; with corn, &c.

Schr. Ellen Randall, Randall, from Little River, to Henry Nutt; with naval stores.

Steamer Magnolia, Barber, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

14—Brig Reuben Carver, Marshall, from Boston, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

CLEARED.

July 12—Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

13—Schr. Lamartine, Briggs, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Ann Maria, Conkling, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

Schr N. Hassard, Burdick, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by W. P. Elliott.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Evans, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & E. G. Worth